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La Trampa de UI

MODERN TIMES

"What happens to you is news"

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Yale Workers Resist Layoffs

Recently, New Haven's largest employer, Yale University, announced plans for a freeze on all new hiring and "sizeable reductions" in staff and budget. Yale's financial difficulties could have a serious effect on the people of New Haven—10,000 people are already unemployed in the city as a result of the current recession.

On Friday, October 9, representatives of the coordinating committee of the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) attempted to present views on the financial situation to the special Budget Committee meeting of the Yale Corporation. YNFAC is a union for clerical and technical employees at Yale.

The YNFAC representatives presented themselves at the corporation meeting and distributed a letter expressing employee *views. The interests of employees were in* no way represented *at the meeting.*

The letter from YNFAC stated "...while the Corporation is making decisions to insure Yale students of the finest education and to insure the University of financial soundness, the Corporation must realize that those decisions will have a strong impact on many Yale employees. For us it will mean:

1. Increased work loads with no increase in our already inadequate salaries.

2. Virtual elimination of advancement and transfer possibilities.

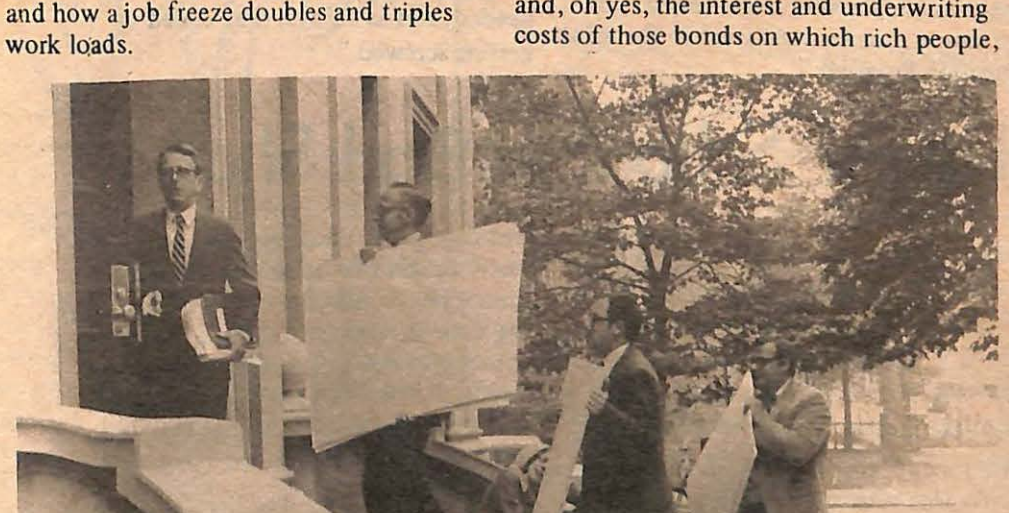
3. Loss of livelihood, with no severance pay and no unemployment compensation.

In addition, at Yale layoffs mean loss of pensions and other benefits and not priorities in rehiring (or recognition of seniority.)"

After presenting the letter, the YNFAC representatives talked with John Embersits, Business Manager of Yale. The discussion, covered topics like whether an administration can really represent employees' views and how a job freeze doubles and triples work loads.

Yale is not like a plant which can reduce both employment and production at the same time. Yale's "production" stays the same which will mean more work for those employees kept on. In a recent letter to Yale President Brewster, Vincent Sirabella, Business Agent for Local 35 Federation of University Employees representing 1100 dining hall and maintenance workers, termed such job freeze conditions as a "speed-up."

see Yale Workers, p.14



Virginia Blaisdell

Aides carry news of university financial crisis to Yale Corporation meeting.

Bro. Frederick Douglass Kirkpatrick

Pete Seeger makes his second appearance in New Haven for the cause of Panther defense when he sings at the mass community meeting on " "Race, Repression, and the Panthers: What Next?" at Hillhouse High School on October 15. Seeger sang on the Green during the vigil at the end of the Lonnie McLucas trial. Also performing at the meeting is Rev. Frederick Kirkpatrick, a former All-American quarterback, who after becoming a Baptist minister, founded the Deacons for Defense and Justice in 1965. Bro. Kirkpatrick, a close associate of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee demonstrations at Houston's Texas Southern University in 1967 and helped organize the Poor People's Coffee House and the Many Races Cultural Foundation, which operates a multi-media bookmobile in cooperation with the National Reading is Fundamental program sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution. Bro. Kirkpatrick with his friend, Pete Seeger, has toured the country singing a bout the need to save the natural environment.

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John Schaeffer

Pete Seeger on the Green

His recordings include: "Square Dance with Soul," "Ballads of Black America," and "Everybody's got a Right to Live." Other participants at the October 15 meeting include David Dellinger, co-defendant with Bobby Seale in the Chicago conspiracy trial; Dr. Spock; Angie Dickerson; Frances Carter, one of the New Haven Panther Nine; and Charlotte Bunch Weeks of the Women's Liberation Movement. The event is sponsored by the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers, 425 College Street. The meeting is one of a series of cultural events that the Coalition has planned to pay for the legal expenses of the New Haven Nine trials. The most recent event was the New Haven Arts Fair, held last month.

Coliseum: How City Was Fooled

by David Dickson

You know that Coliseum the Aldermen just decided to fund with our tax money? It's probably too late now, but there are a few things about it we were never told in a city with such financial problems and high taxes.

First, the City gave the land to the Coliseum, which amounts to a big, hidden donation. And, the Coliseum won't pay any taxes. If it were taxed, it would yield $900,000 a year, which is a lot more than even the most optimistic estimates of the profit it's supposed to start making for the city after 15 years.

And, there are the fees; the changing, (but always more expensive) cost estimates; the revisions of the construction plans; and, oh yes, the interest and underwriting costs of those bonds on which rich people, banks and insurance companies make such handsome, tax-free profits.

The story of how NewHaven got stuck with such a prize undertaking tells us something about why the city has so many financial problems.

Dick Lee Starts it Off

The Coliseum was one of Mayor Dick Lee's pet projects, pushed by his office and his Redevelopment Agency. The Lee Administration got the project started by advancing $770,442 in architects' fees.

The first public hearing on the Coliseum took place in July, 1968 and featured a fancy slide show presentation by architect Kevin Roche of Roche-Dinkeloo & Assoc. of Hamden (who brought you Lee High and the Knights of Columbus building).

Roche first described how they had studied coliseums in 30 cities before settling down to design this one. He went on to discuss the 9000 seating capacity arena, the 38,000 square feet of exhibition space, the 2400 car garage and even pointed out the smallest details such as storage areas, concessions, team rooms, loading docks, administrative offices, ticket sales facilites, etc. Remember these details because they will disappear before your very eyes as the story unfolds.

One detail Roche stressed was a drive-in ticket window so suburbanites could drive off the Oak Street Connector, pick up their tickets, go to work, and return later for the game. Right away, we see which market they are aiming for.

$2.3 Million In Interest

After Roche, various financial consultants tried to explain how little the revenue bonds used to finance the Coliseum would cost the city. They claimed that the total cost would be $19.5 million of which a mere $2.3 million would be financing charges.

Assuming that the sports and entertainment to be offered at the Coliseum would be very popular and that the inflationary trend of the economy would continue, the financial wizards figured that the Coliseum would *only* have to be subsidized by the city for 15 years at an average cost of $150,000 per year or a total of $2.25 million.

The rest of the money to pay off the bonds and to meet the expenses would come from the revenues of the Coliseum. After 15 years, the Coliseum would show a profit which would go into the city's General Fund.

The promoters were followed by a number of city residents who nearly all testified against the Coliseum, some because

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UI Plans Massive Expansion page 11

Coalition Gets Parking Funds

by Peter Friedland

NEW BRITAIN--An attempt by the City of New Britain and the administration of Central Connecticut State College to charge for the use of newly-constructed parking facilities on campus has been temporarily halted by a worker-student-faculty boycott.

State officials agreed to pay the city for use of the parking lots until January from "excess" in the state education budget after the boycott was organized and maintained for two weeks. Sponsors included AFL-CIO Local 816 of the Federation of County, State and Municipal Employees and People's Organization, a political group in New Britain.

About 100 maintenance and cafeteria workers and 80% of the rest of the campus community participated in the boycott of the 250-car capacity "cement palace" parking garage. Workers would have paid $47 per year, and faculty would have paid 25 cents a day for parking. When this state parking lot began to collect tolls it was feared that similar parking lots all over the state would be tolled.

Student Support Needed

Student support and involvement in the boycott was "essential," according to Dave Merkle, of Council 16 of the Federation. The action "was one of the few times students and labor have worked in conjunction," Merkle said. "We were taking on the establishment and the kids were interested," he commented.

Members of the union and the students were favorably impressed with each other. "I used to have doubts about those kids in the colleges," Merkle said, "but after this I took another look at them. There are some very good possibilities of working together."

A member of People's Organization who is a student at Central said the group approached the union after union members decided to walk off their jobs and set up the picket lines, and that the union asked them to organize a student-faculty boycott.

$45,000 Boycott

In addition to the $59,000 the city and the university paid for the coin machines in the garage, the boycott cost about $45,000 for guards, surveillance, and repairs on the gates and facilities in the garage, Merkle estimated.

Merkle said he attempted to convince various state and college officials to suspend the parking fees, but he got only a "negative, our-hands-are-tied" response. He said the city had not provided for the financing of the construction of the parking facilities, and was trying to pay for it by charging students and workers.

A similar incident happened last year at the Storrs campus of University of Connecticut, Merkle also noted, and it was only after threats of a boycott that the fees were avoided. However, he added, had the New Britain plan been successful, similar arrangements would probably have been set up at other state schools.

Labor Council Support

The Central workers' decision to boycott was also supported by the Connecticut State Labor Council of the AFL-CIO, which gave its representatives permission to back Local 816 in whatever action they took.

The temporary suspension of the parking fees was arrived at after a meeting in Hartford involving a union representative, students, several state senators, Central officials, and state Commissioner of Finance Leo Donahue.

At the meeting, the union pointed out that the Department of Education, which has a budget of $210 million for its state schools, had been told recently by Governor John Dempsey to economize. Since the department had cut back on some expenses it might not be hard to find $25,000 for the parking facilities, the union argued. Donahue checked with Dempsey, and found the Governor willing to "transfer" the funds.

Musicians' Struggle Wins Strong Contract

Up until a week ago, it seemed likely that when the New Haven Symphony season started on October 27, patrons of the elite music series would be met at Woolsey Hall by musicians carrying picket signs instead of instruments. But six months of negotiations and a strong stand by the musicians finally ended in the signing of a new contract.

During the last year of the old contract, symphony wages were $5 for a rehearsal hour and $25 per concert.

As one musician put it, "Plumbers and janitors get more than that, and we work just as hard".

The musicians made a demand for $10 for rehearsals and $40 for concerts, and a one-year contract. The management's "final" offer, in return, was $6.25 and $30. They also threatened a "lock-out" if their offer wasn't accepted, by cancelling the series and substituting recitals by the scheduled soloists.

It was clear that management expected divisions between New Haven resident musicians and Yale students, and between the older and younger members of the orchestra, to force an acceptance. In a letter sent to all musicians, they pleaded financial inability to meet any higher demands, claiming that they were already running at a deficit and that the orchestra representatives had been misleading the rank-and-file into impossible expectations.

Musicians Shock Management

The management must have been unhappily shocked when, in a meeting in late September orchestra members unanimously supported their committee in rejecting the management offer. The musicians also chose to believe an orchestra rep's report, from research done on the management's finances, that money was available and was being overly diverted into managerial, publicity, and other non-orchestral purposes.

"It's a problem of priorities," one orchestra rep put it. "We think the first priority has got to be decent salaries for the people who do the work. Other things come second."

In the face of the orchestra's solidarity, the NHSO management was forced to make an offer of $7 and $35 for the first year, and $7.50 and $37.50 for the second, of a two-year contract. This offer was found acceptable and approved.

"Dropout? Stay out!"

by Cathy Quinn

Despite all the talk about getting a good education, not all high school drop-outs are allowed to enroll again in regular school.

That's what Steve Spellman, 16, found out when he tried to re-enroll at Wilbur Cross High School this year. Steve, who had dropped out after his sophomore year, got the run around from school officials when he tried to find someone with the authority to allow him back. Finally, Assistant Principal Rubano of Wilbur Cross told Steve, as an alternative, to enroll in the Adult Education Program which meets in the evenings.

When questioned about the Adult Education Program as an alternative to drop-outs, Robert Conte, principal of Wilbur Cross, said, "Eighteen and 19 year olds are sometimes given the advice to attend Adult Education classes." This is done so the 18 and 19 year old students will not feel uncomfortable in the presence of younger students.

'Most Readmitted'

It is not clear though, how this applies to Steve, since Conte also says that 90% of the 16 and 17 year old students are readmitted with no trouble at all.

"We are happy to have students come back," explained Mr. Conte in an interview. He added, "We know the law. If parents are persistent, we allow the student back." Steve, however, was never told to bring his parents nor did the school ever get in touch with them.

Conte claims that "Programs and policy are decided on an individual basis.

"No," says Attorney Steven Darley of the Neighborhood Legal Aid Office. "It does not seem to be made on an individual basis but a general policy. I have gotten many calls from irate parents this year saying their children were not allowed back into school, but were referred to the Adult Education Program."

NH College

Suspended Prof Gets Big Support

by Jonathan Helms

Concerned students and faculty members at New Haven College have drawn up a petition requesting the immediate reinstatement of suspended professor Ralf Carriuolo. Carriuolo, a music teacher at the college, was suspended indefinitely by Vice-President Hutchinson for having changed classrooms without permission.

At a special meeting called to discuss the incident, students and faculty alike told about the unbearable conditions in the room assigned by Hutchinson. The room, in the basement of the school library, the oldest and least desirable building on campus, is very noisy and totally unsuitable for a music class. Some faculty members report that a room assignment like this is one of the ways used to get rid of someone who cannot be fired.

It was also brought out that numerous other faculty members had changed their classrooms without permission and without reprisal.

300 Signers

The petition requesting Carriuolo's reinstatement was signed by over 300 students within three hours. It was then presented to the school's Board of Governors, who were meeting at the time.

At this writing Carriuolo is still under suspension, although he is being allowed to teach his classes. He has explained his actions to all, emphasizing that he was acting on behalf of his students, who were pawns in Hutchinson's play to get rid of him. Hutchinson has declined to explain himself to the students indicating that he considers it to be none of their business.

Carriuolo summed up his feelings by saying, "The students came here to learn. They pay a great deal of money for that education and they are being denied a decent chance to learn by Mr. Hutchinson's tactics. I could always get another job, but what about the students? As always, nobody considered what they needed, and as always, they ended up getting screwed."

Virginia Blaisdell

Boarded windows and peeling plaster at Laurel School

Laurel School In Bad Shape

In a recent statement East Haven Board of Education Chairman V. William Farat has denied that Laurel School is the worst school in town. Farat stated that all problem areas at Laurel School had been rectified.

He further stated that Laurel and other schools need attention but there is no money left in the school budget, which was cut $500,000 this year by the town council. In fact, Laurel School is in bad disrepair. Because of the budget cutbacks, not much can be done. Although some officials pretend the problem doesn't exist, in fact problems are real for the children.

At least two gross problems remain at Laurel School. A massive leak in the wall and roof over at least one classroom has already ruined one bulletin board display during heavy rains several weeks ago. During thaw periods melting snow on the roof comes into one classroom in four or five steady showers necessitating a scattered and inconvenient desk arrangement, not to mention distractions for the children.

Also, nearly a third of the window panes in at least two rooms were broken by vandals during the summer. These are boarded up and apparently can't be repaired due to lack of funds.

Laurel School does have adequate fire escapes and a safety device on the boiler. However, there are two poorly lit classrooms in the basement and the whole building needs plaster repair and paint.

Unemployment Pay Denied to Workers

by Peter Friedland

Although the Connecticut legislature recently extended the duration of unemployment payments from 26 weeks to 39 weeks, workers at Yale and other tax-exempt institutions were ignored in the special session.

The legislature failed to include in the bill a proposal to extend unemployment benefits to cover such workers, leaving them especially vulnerable to "job freeze" and "economizing" layoffs.

NEWS ANALYSIS

A staff member of the state attorney-general's office, which is responsible for drawing up bills, did not seem worried about having left out these workers. Federal law will make it mandatory for non-profit institutions to have unemployment compensation by 1972, he noted.

But this situation leaves such workers open to being thrown by mid-recession layoffs into what is likely to be a very unpleasant job market next year—and without any income.

Lobbying Denied

Legislators were quick to emphazise that the session was purposely limited to "one item" in the interests of "bi-partisan agreement" for the convenience of campaigning politicians, and not because of any special lobbying effort by non-profit institutions against the proposal.

But Norman Zolot, an economist for the AFL-CIO who pointed out this serious deficiency at the hearing of the House Labor Committee the day before the bill was passed, was asked why the bill was not broadened to cover non-profit institutions.

"The legislators didn't want to pass the buck to the non-profit institutions and face their lobbyists," he commented.

Whether or not the legislators—who, in campaign season, are more than usually sensitive to money-wielding lobbyists—were actually contacted by non-profit companies' lobbyists, they were certainly aware of the financial pressure that colleges and many other tax-exempt institutions are facing. Thus, in avoiding passing the buck to the managers of these outfits, they are instead passing the buck (or really, the lack of it) to a number of employees who are likely, as in the case of Yale, to be laid off as a result of Mr. Nixon's national economic juggling act.

Compensation Challenged

The hearing on the bill also heard doubts about the adequacy of the entire unemployment compensation program. State unemployment statistics, according to Art Johnson, Human Relations Commissioner of Hartford, "in no way accurately report" the economic crisis in black and Puerto Rican communities.

There are about 81,000 unemployed persons, or about 6.6% of Connecticut's labor force, according to the state labor department. However, the state has no data to release on how many of these are black or Puerto Rican. According to national figures, unemployment in black and Puerto Rican communities is estimated to be about double the national rate.

To get a truer picture of the depth of the problem, Johnson urged the legislators to take a tour of workplaces where there are many unskilled jobs. Blacks and Puerto Ricans are being replaced in these jobs by newly-unemployed whites, he claimed.

Manufacturers Opposition

Speaking for companies and employers, a lobbyist for the Connecticut Manufacturers Association was at the hearing to oppose the bill. He cautioned against putting too heavy a burden on employers.

"When unemployment gets as bad as this, it's everybody's problem, not just that of employers," he said.

Blacks, Puerto Ricans and employees of rich, tax-exempt institutions would agree with him that increasing unemployment is everybody's problem, but, unlike many of their bosses, they don't have any profits to rely upon when times get tight.

John Durrence

West Haven teachers stand solidly behind demand for 180 day school year.

West Haven Schools: The Issue Is 180 Days

by Stephanie and Gordon Medlock

Although the West Haven teachers have been back for four weeks, the issue of the 180 day school year still remains unresolved.

As part of the strike settlement the Board of Education agreed to a 180-day school year beginning from the time the teachers returned to work. However, after the teachers returned to work, the Board refused to sign the contract, saying that they would not extend the school year nor pay for the ten day extension.

Court Suit

The West Haven Federation of Teachers brought the Board to court on September 30 where Judge Wright sent them back to re-negotiate until October 13. At that time, since the Board had refused to negotiate, the Judge ordered the Board and the union representatives to resume negotiations and to meet October 22 in his court.

The Board and the city administration have publicly taken an irreversible position on the 180 day issue. Mayor Zarnowski has even said that West Haven teachers do not make much effort to teach the last two weeks of school. He uses this as he his reason for claiming that there is no need to make up the school days lost in the strike.

According to union officials, no student who attended classes during the ten *day strike period received anything that could be called instruction. In addition, schools were not operating the required length of time to qualify as legal school days.*

Connecticut laws insist that each child be given 180 days of full teaching by professionals. Undercutting that 180 days by ten hurts the child more than it hurts the teacher.

Most teachers are incensed at what they consider to be manifest bad faith by the Board of Education with regard to the entire contract.

"Now the Board, in effect, wishes to deduct from our pay all of the salary raises that we received through negotiations," said union President McCrevin. "The argument they use is that they should be able to deduct from our salary the ten days we did not work. This is ridiculous if you consider that we want to work the full school year by extending it beyond its present limits."

Justice Wright sympathized with the teachers and stated recently that he was concerned about the Board of Education's apparent aboutface.

"The teachers returned to work under certain stipulations and agreements," he said. "It appears now that they have been mislead and for that I am concerned."

Labor Notes

NUMBER OF STRIKES GOING UP

Year	No. Strikes	No. Strikers (1000)	Worker-days Lost (1000)
1945-49	4,091	3,046	54,640
1950-54	4,651	2,420	34,340
1955-59	3,844	1,976	34,140
1960-64	3,466	1,316	18,600
1965-69	4,742	2,302	36,537

—Economic Notes

The Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland in its **Economic Commentary** (8/24) notes that "Several factors appear to have contributed to the sharp increase in strike activity during the latter part of the 1960's. One development was the general expansion of union activity and collective bargaining relationships, particularly their extension into new areas such as public employment and other divisions of the service producing sector....The rise in Work stoppages coincided with the acceleration in the rise of the Consumer Price Index after 1965."

. . . AND IN CONNECTICUT

Working time lost due to strikes rose last month in Connecticut to 65,191 worker-days, up from the August total of 40,920. A total of 6,271 workers were involved in 17 strikes in September compared with 2,110 workers involved in ten strikes in August.

UNEMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY DOWN

Unemployment in Connecticut dropped to 5.8% of the labor force in mid-September from 6.6% a month earlier. The drop was almost entirely due to seasonal factors as the number of workers idled during vacation closings and persons newly entering the job market fell substantially from August. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the rate of unemployment actually rose from 6.2% in August to 6.5%. One year ago the unemployment in the state was at 4%. New Haven presently has about 10,000 unemployed as compared with 5,800 a year ago.

—Information from Connecticut Labor Situation, Labor Dept.

"DAMN THE HIDDEN BREAD"

The hospital administration at Yale-New Haven Hospital is running a contest among employees to guess the average annual benefit package that hospital workers get. The administration includes items such as social security, vacations, coffee breaks, as part of the benefit package.

The promotion for the contest in the hospital refers to these items as "hidden bread" because a worker does not see them on the pay check. The first prize for the closest estimate is a color television. In response to this contest, the **Workers' Newsletter** written by "Hospital workers for hospital workers" said in an editorial "What we are struggling for is more bread where we can see it. Damn the "hidden bread." When I get my check and go to the store; grocery, clothing or whatever—I can't tell the man I've got "hidden bread" to pay him. Even if I come to his hospital, I can't pay for it with "hidden bread." So all this talk about "hidden bread" is a hoax. And the "Baker's Dozen" better check out their bread box.

Strike Over?

The United Rubber Workers (URW) have reached a tentative national agreement with the Armstrong Company. The strike is in its fourth month. If the contract is accepted, Local 93 in West Haven will negotiate with Armstrong on local plant issues.

One union official said, "We may go back in and right back out again," alluding to unresolved grievances on a local level.

The Panthers on Trial

A News Analysis

Time is getting short for Black Panthers Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale. Very important things are happening day by day, building toward the climax of their trial. Each event makes clearer the truth of the Panther message: the prosecution is out to get them at all costs and will use any means legal or illegal to do it.

For example, three of the Panthers recently pleaded guilty to aggravated assault and were sentenced to the time they had already served. They were arrested 17 months ago and charged with capital offenses, for which each could have been electrocuted.

False Evidence

The State's Attorney swore in affidavits to the judge that he had evidence of the capital charges. Because he swore to the evidence, the judge granted his motions to hold them in prison without bail; to keep the Panthers in isolation to deny them medical care, to force one of them to have her baby under inhuman conditions (and then snatch it away from her) and generally to deny them their rights as human beings.

Because he swore he had the evidence, the State's Attorney could collaborate with the press to call the Panthers "torturers" and "murderers" over and over again. But when the Attorney approached the time at trial which required him to prove the charges in open court, he decided that his evidence warranted only the minor charge of assault. The evidence against them he had sworn to didn't exist. The best he could get was a plea to assault, in return for letting them go free.

Destruction Planned

The truth is now clear: The Panthers were kept in jail solely because they were Panthers. Anyone else would have been discharged long ago. But the State, out to destroy the Panthers, used them as pawns in their nationwide attempt to destroy the Black Panther Party. By piling every illegal pressure they could on them, the State hoped to break the spirit of the Party (as they have done with others) and get them to give false testimony for the State.

Now Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale will soon go on trial, to be tried by the same State's Attorney. The evidence will be the same discredited evidence which Lonnie McLucas' jurors would not believe.

A Concerned Coalition

The week before the Oct. 15 mass community meeting on the theme "Race, Repression and the Panthers: What Next?," the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers issued the following statement questioning the fairness of the trial of the Black Panthers.

"We are sponsoring this mass community meeting because the New Haven Panther case is far from over. At least four more lengthy and controversial trials, including those of Ericka Huggins and Black Panther Party National Chairman Bobby G. Seale, lie ahead. Many of the vital issues raised by this case, which has agonized the New Haven community for so long, still remain unresolved. A tremendous uphill battle for justice lies before us.

The recently concluded trial of defendant Lonnie McLucas gave no assurance that Yale President Kingman Brewster was off the mark when he stated last April: 'I am personally appalled and ashamed that things have come to such a pass that I am skeptical of the ability of a black revolutionary to achieve a fair trial anywhere in the United States.'

Lonnie McLucas was acquitted of three out of four charges and convicted only of one, the one carrying the lowest maximum sentence. These facts do not, however, mean that his trial was completely fair. A number of aspects of the trial raise serious questions which will undoubtedly be considered during his appeal. Among the aspects concerning us are the following:

Much of the coverage by the press was sensationalistic, prejudicial to the defendants, and presented only the prosecution's point-of-view.

Judge Palmer's court order restricted the defendant and his attorney from communicating the defense case to the public, from counteracting prejudicial publicity in the press, and from raising money for legal defense expenses.

The jury was not sequestered to insulate it from the flood of hostile trial publicity.

The trial was held in a small courtroom seating only 30 spectators rather than a larger courtroom nearby. This limitation, and police harassment of spectators, offended the spirit of the constitutional right to a truly public trial.

Judge Mulvey did not admit a large part of the testimony the defense had planned to use to bolster the case against the state's star witness, George Sams. Yet evidence concerning the character of a witness would seem to be key evidence and not simply collateral.

In spite of these obstacles to fairness, the verdict in the Lonnie McLucas trial is a victory for the defense. Despite the overwhelming odds, Mr. McLucas successfully convinced the predominantly white, middle-aged jury of the honesty and sincerity of his version of the Alex Rackley tragedy. The McLucas verdict and the State's recent acceptance of pleas of guilty to aggravated assault by George Edwards, Rose Smith, and Margaret Hudgins, who were originally charged with a number of more serious crimes, would seem to indicate the weakness of the State's case against the remaining defendants.

If Mrs. Huggins, Mr. Seale, and the remaining defendants in this case are to have any chance for a fair trial, they must raise money to meet the expenses of adequate legal defense. Such expenses in this long and complex case are enormous. The difficulty of poor defendants in raising funds necessary is one of the major obstacles to fair trials today. On the other hand, of course, all of the expenses of the prosecution are paid for by the taxpayers.

Our concerns are not, however, confined solely to the New Haven Black Panthers. We see this case in a context of concern about a trend to repression affecting many groups in this country today in various ways—the peace movement, the labor movement, young people, and, particularly, black people.

The Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers does not promote any particular political ideology. Our only goal is to ensure that the law serve as an instrument of democracy.

To the extent that fairness was achieved in the Lonnie McLucas trial, it was the result of the constant efforts by many people to focus public attention upon the manner in which our judicial system was performing in this case. The numerous meetings, petitions, demonstrations, and other activities were essential to bring the trial up to whatever level of fairness is reached.

It is necessary that such efforts continue. We call upon all citizens, particularly candidates for the Senate, the governorship, and local office, to speak out for justice and fair trial."

Teacher Describes "Sub-Human" Prison

This article is the first of two on prison conditions in the New Haven area, resulting from the arrest of leaders of the New Haven Federation of Teachers. It describes the experience of one of the men teachers in Whalley Avenue prison. Next issue will feature an account of the one woman strike leader who was sent to Niantic Prison for Women.

The teachers emerged from their 28 hours in jail shocked by the "sub-human conditions" and pledged to bring the plight of the inmates to public attention. Their concern is particularly relevant in light of the prison strikes in New York and the Soledad uprising this summer.

by Peter E. Ricciardi

On September 17, 13 New Haven teachers were confined in the New Haven Correctional Center on Whalley Avenue. The circumstances which forced these teachers to be put in jail were discussed then and forgotten by most New Haven citizens. But for those 13 teachers the memory of their time spent in jail will remain for many years. As a member of that group of teachers, I had an opportunity to experience first hand the miserable conditions that exist in the Whalley Avenue jail.

Following our trial of September 17, we were taken to the Whalley Avenue Jail about 4:30 p.m. All prisoners are admitted through a basement door which leads into a large cage. The cage has benches around two walls and a toilet set off in one corner. The toilet is not particularly clean and is covered with flying insects. Each inmate is processed out of this cage individually.

The processing took about five and a half hours for all 13 of us. While we were waiting in the cage other prisoners came in and asked "what are you up for?" Most of them were young boys, not much beyond high school age. When we answered that we were in jail for being on strike they laughed in disbelief. One young boy looked around and yelled, "For going on strike? What the hell is this, Russia?" We had no answer.

No Outside Contact

After processing we waited in a cage on the other side of the basement for our cell assignment. This cage was much smaller and had no toilet facilities. Some of us tried to make phone calls during this time. Before leaving the court house we were assured by the judge and the sheriff that these phone calls could and would be made. We found out, however, that we would not be allowed to use a phone. Virtually all contact with people outside is cut off unless you go through some intermediary.

Around 10:30 that night we were brought up to our cells. The cells are arranged in three tiers in the middle of the building. A cat walk leads up each end of the tiers and runs down the front of each cell. At the edge of the cat walk is a fence that goes from the floor to the ceiling.

The Cell

The cell itself is about four and a half feet wide and about six feet long. Each cell has two inmates assigned to it. There is one bunk bed for two people and two slop buckets. The buckets are the toilet facilities for the cell. The bed is made of metal tubing with a wire spring strung across it. On top of this is a piece of foam rubber about 2½ inches in thickness that serves as the mattress. Many of the cells do not have pillows. There is a light bulb in the cell on the rear wall. One of the inmates said that if that light bulb blows out you might wait as long as a week before it is replaced.

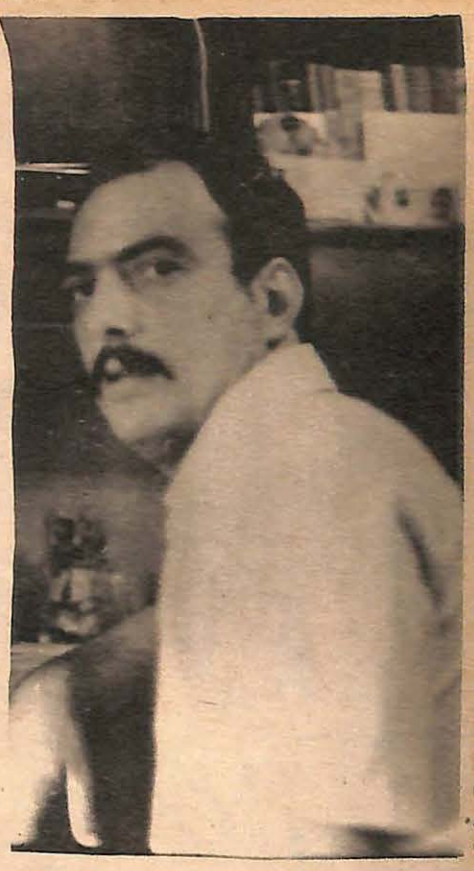
Daily Schedule

At 5:30 in the morning the cells are opened and the men are marched down to the latrine with their slop buckets so that they may empty them and wash them out. The latrine has two or three showers and several toilets and sinks. I noticed no fewer than three toilets and four sinks that were backed up. It smelled like a cesspool.

After breakfast the men are taken to the recreation room. This is a large room with several tables and long benches. The men may play cards, watch T.V., or talk. There are about 100 to 150 men in the room at one time. Some of the men have to sit on the floor because there are not enough seats. It is at this time that we had a chance to talk to some of the men.

Correctional Center?

I would estimate that nearly 90% of the men that I talked to were in jail for the second or third time. It seemed to me, then as it does now, that it is incorrect to refer to that place as a "correctional center". Most of the young kids (16-18 years old) that are in there are awaiting trial for some drug connected crime. My cellmate was a seventeen year old boy who had been arrested for breaking and entering. He told me that he needed the money for a "fix".



John Durrence

"We vowed to take action."

To say that the Whalley Avenue jail offers inadequate treatment for addicts is to say the least. From what I could glean from conversations with the kids, they felt that they were criminals and that this is where they belonged. But it should not be the function of a Correctional center to convince its inmates that they are criminals. It would seem to me that the role of a correctional center should be one of rehabilitation.

As a group and as individuals the 13 teachers made a commitment to the inmates to take some action upon our release that would eliminate the conditions as they now exist in the jail. It is my hope that a body of concerned citizens, and public officials can be organized to take the necessary steps to remedy this deplorable situation.

Hawley Case

Should Police Sponsor Crime?

by Julie Ellison

The Police Department was caught redhanded in a series of lies and contradictions when Fred Smith was sentenced this month for killing police undercover agent Frank Hawley last January 31. As the time he was shot, Hawley was operating out of a variety store on Congress Avenue, booking numbers, selling heroin and dealing in stolen goods.

Police Chief James Ahern tried to glamorize Hawley for having died "for his beliefs", but most Hill residents, once they learned of the role of the police in their community, didn't fall for Ahern's line. They thought Hawley's store helped increase heroin traffic and never stopped the big dealers. In addition, community residents claimed that Hawley had been shot because he provoked the incident in the first place.

At least one New Haven attorney said that the contradictions revealed in the coroner's inquest, plus Hawley's generally bad record, sent Ahern and State's Attorney Markle (of Panther trial fame) scrambling behind the scenes to prevent a public trial. Markle offered Fred Smith a deal that, despite the eagerness of the defense to try the case, he didn't want to turn down.

Essentially, Smith pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was given a sentence of three and a half years to run concurrently with light sentences for burglary charges. Had he gone on trial, it would have been on the more serious charge of second-degree murder, and he would have risked maximum sentences for the burglary charges.

What Happened

According to the inquest, on the night of January 31 a woman called 'AJ' went to Frank's store to pick up the money Smith and Tommy Battle had supposedly won on a lottery. Hawley refused to pay her and they argued. Battle later tried to get the money himself.

Frank asked Tommy what he had to do with 'AJ's' claim. "I told him I had something on it and the lady...didn't get the money..." reads Battle's testimony. "He pulled a gun out. . ." James Lucas, Hawley's assistant in the store and an undercover agent as well, came out of the store saying "What's the trouble?" and hit Battle in the face.

Tommy left and returned later that evening, with a group of friends. The store was by this time full of people, among them Hawley's parents, brother-in-law (also a New Haven policeman) and an old friend.

Lucas approached Tommy, who said later "I wanted to know what he was angry about...to talk to him about it." At this point, Hawley said loudly "You boys are known as knife-carriers..." "If you got knives...you better go ahead and use them before you get gunned down," Lucas added.

First Shot

Fred Smith told Hawley that he didn't have a knife, but Hawley put his hand on his gun and came around the counter. Battle, Smith and the friends they had come with backed out into the street. Frank kept walking towards them, and when Smith said "You're dead already, whether you know it or not," he shot twice at Smith. One bullet went through his overcoat, shirt and undershirt. "I was goin' to walk away," Smith admitted, "but I was scared he would shoot me in the back, so I turned around and fired back—he was still standin' with his gun pointed at us.." When Hawley fell, Tommy and Fred ran down the street. *A couple of hours later, Fred turned himself in the police.*

The main differences between the testimony of Hawley Sr., Lucas and Hawley's brother-in-law, and Fred Smith, Tommy Battle, Clarence Robinson, an old friend of Hawley's, and others, was whether Hawley or Smith had fired first.

According to Hawley, Sr., his son shot only after Smith had fired several times. Since Hawley was shot twice in the face and once in the chest, it would have been practically impossible for him to fire then. Robinson testified, "...as good a friend as he was to me, I gotta' tell the truth...Frank shot at this guy first."

There were 23 arrests for narcotics and 15 on burglary charges immediately after the murder. Everyone arrested on narcotics charges had been familiar to the police for months.

Many of the observations for these arrests were made from a blue van parked across the street from 719 Congress Ave. equipped with one-way glass lightly sprayed with blue paint. It seems that the paint obscured the view so much that no photographic evidence could be produced for positive identifications.

Molester

In addition to questionable conduct involving the maintenance of his store, it is generally felt in the Hill that Hawley brutally exploited his customers. An account published several months ago reveals that during the period he was operating on Congress Ave., Hawley molested a 15-year old girl. The reporter spoke with the girl's mother who said that her brother, furious, went to confront Hawley and was beaten by him.

After Hawley was brought in for questioning, Detective Nick Pastore spoke with the girl's mother; he talked her out of pressing charges, but gave her his *home* phone number in case of more trouble.

Ahern's blatant efforts to whitewash Hawley began with his announcement that Hawley was an undercover policeman at a *press conference on February 2. The chief mourned piously, "It is always grim and sad when a police officer dies in the line of duty for his community and his beliefs. This case is particularly touching and tragic* because Hawley died without ever having worn the uniform of the New Haven Police Department or having been recognized as a committed member of the department. His only rewards during the nine-month period as an undercover agent when he led the life of a common criminal—a role that clashed with every principle he possessed—was a sense of personal accomplishment."

At this press conference, a coalition of community groups confronted Ahern. The many questions asked by these groups boil down to two main points: "Do the ends produced by this police operation justify *this* means? Does this event...indicate prejudice against the ghetto and in *favor* of organized crime?

Had the case gone to trial and the defense been able to subpoena police records concerning the cost of the operation, the exact police status of Hawley and the sources of Hawley's operating capital and narcotics, many of the questions concerning the role of the police in the community might have been answered.

YWLL Calls on UN

Petition Charges Genocide

"We accuse the American government of genocide against our brown, red, yellow and black sisters and brothers," said a spokesman from the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL) in New Haven. YWLL, a national organization of young black and white workers and students is in the midst of a campaign to get over a million signatures on a petition to the United Nations charging the U.S. government with genocide and demanding appropriate action.

The New Haven chapter has posted copies of the petition in stores, teen centers, high schools and community colleges all over the city. In addition members of the group have gone to local shopping centers and factories with the petition. They explain that genocide is not only murder of a people but also the destruction of their culture and heritage.

In a recent statement, a YWLL spokesman added that, "The United States Government was founded on the slaughter and destruction of the American Indians and the kidnapping of millions of black men, women and children who were tortured, raped, beat and worked as slaves. Today this same government practices genocide through dual systems of law enforcement, health care, housing, education, discrimination in employment and inadequate welfare."

The statement concludes, "It is hardly surprising that the same government which allows the murder of Fred Hampton in his bed in chicago, the shooting in the back of black citizens in Augusta Georgia, and the killing of black college students on Jackson State College campus has never ratified the United Nations' 1948 Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide."

YWLL is carrying the petition to the United Nations General Assembly on November 15. It has been presented nationally by Dick Gregory and Angie Dickerson and Ossie Davis. Other signers include Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Bobby Seale and Huey P. Newton.

For information on the petition or to sign (text appears here) call Miriam Miralle at 562-4851.

PETITION TO END GENOCIDE

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, gravely concerned with the continued racist persecution, conscious and unconscious, and centuries-old denial of Constitutional rights and respect for human dignity to men, women and children of Red, Brown, Yellow and Black Americans, assert that:

The savage police activities, based upon official policies of Federal, State and City governments, has resulted in innumerable beatings, frame-ups, arrests and murders of black Americans, the classical example of which is the Black Panther Party. The murderous attacks on Black youth in Chicago, Illinois; Orangeburg, South Carolina; Augusta, Georgia; Jackson, Mississippi; and the innumerable beatings, legal frameups of Brown, Red, Yellow and Black youths are not only in violation of their legal rights; but as well of this government's commitment under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Genocide Convention adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 9, 1948, defines genocide as "killing members of the group and any intent to destroy in whole or in part a national racial or ethnic or religious group." And further, according to the Convention, "Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group" is Genocide.

We assert that the Genocide Convention has been flagrantly violated by the Government of the United States. We further assert that the United Nations has jurisdiction in this matter, to hold otherwise is to repudiate its position regarding apartheid in South Africa and as well its universal Declaration of Human Rights, and its Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.

The racist planned and unplanned terror suffered by more than 40 millions of black, brown, red and yellow citizens of the United States cannot be regarded solely as a domestic issue. The continuance of these practices threatens the struggle of mankind throughout the world to achieve peace, security and dignity.

On the basis of simple justice, it is time for the United Nations to call for universal action to apply economic and political sanctions against the United States Government until such time as the United States will abide by the Genocide Convention and the Declaration of Human Rights.

Layoff Rumors Plague Pennsy

by Michael Sabiers

The Penn Central Transportation Company may lay off a number of workers on the railroad's New Haven Division unless a five-week-old General Motors strike ends soon, the Penn Central's new president, William H. Moore, implied in a discussion with workers last week.

Moore heard complaints of unsafe and unhealthy working conditions which workers say have been ignored by local managerial people.

Moore, on a stumping tour of the railroad's major divisions, met September 6 with nearly 400 rank-and-file employees at Lee High School to explain the recent reorganization of the company under federal bankruptcy laws.

Dirty Toilets

"The toilets in the shanties are never cleaned, and the floor from the urinal slopes down to the room where we eat lunch," said a brakeman angrily. The railroad provides no janitorial service for the shanties, or gathering points for the yard workers.

Moore blamed "unauthorized strikes and absenteeism" by workers for the reluctance of freight shippers to use the Penn Central. "Poor service has caused us to lose a great amount of business," he said.

"We increase production by a proper attitude toward our job," he lectured.

Another worker cited hazardous junk lying about the yard, such as broken couplers and draw bars which trip and injure car inspectors, or slippery spots which cause men to lose their balance.

Another complaintant who received loud concurring applause lashed out at the railroads outmoded payroll system which shortchanges workers.

"I think if General Motors gets back to work soon we may pick up, we may even have more business than we can handle," said Moore, a 30-year railroad veteran hired in September to pull the sprawling railroad out of its multi-million dollar financial morass.

"But," he cautioned, "if business doesn't pick up, or when it goes down, then then we have to cut people. We don't intend to reduce the number of people, but if we don't need them we won't keep them on."

But the attitude of the rank-and-file toward what they consider inept and unsympathetic management was summed up by a signal gang head from New London:

"Nobody was very happy with the old New Haven road, but the Penn Central took over and it's been a joke ever since."

Editorial

Without Our Labor War Would Stop

A year has passed since the massive anti-war demonstrations of Moratorium Day, October, 1969. Now, on this October 31, more national demonstrations will express again the opposition of millions of Americans to U.S. actions in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The war is still on. So the nagging question remains: Why? The war continues because war profits continue. From black market dealers in Saigon to U.S. corporations producing for war, the chorus sings, "there's money to be made from war." Prosperity, these corporations say, depends on war. What they don't say is that the prosperity is limited to the profiteers.

For the rest of us, for the working people and students who are the vast majority, the war has *not* meant prosperity. We are the people sent out to kill and be killed in Asia. We are the people who pay the taxes which Washington pays over to the war profiteers. We pay the ever-higher prices charged by the same big corporations profiting from the war. We are the people getting laid off in this economy which spends billions for war, but refuses to give its own people good jobs.

In a nutshell, the war will last so long as the corporations which dominate our economy—together with their friends in politics and in the Pentagon—can keep it going.

To keep it going they need us, the mass of people who make the businesses, the schools, the army and the government move. And that is the lesson we should learn: for us the war means casualties, inflation, taxes and unemployment and yet *without our work, without our cooperation, the war would stop immediately.* Then, with the war over, we could take up the task of producing what people need.

Demonstrations like the one planned in New Haven for October 31 can build the strength and solidarity of working people, students and groups of people of all kinds who want to stop this war. Recognizing their own best interests, they can then move to stop cooperating with the war machine. As the students refused to allow universities to do "business as usual" last spring, so working people can stop *all* business as usual.

Only faced with that possibility will the corporations consider stopping the war.

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MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Joan Dimow, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Lew Haberly, Lillian Dimow, Harry Henderson, Debbie Anderson, Alan Waggoner, Betty Murray, Steve Ellner, Dick Bandler, Jane Bandler, Steve Mick, Naomi Resnick, Polly Gassler, Marshall Bergen, Jane Wheeler, Peter Jackson, Matthew Carrano, Marty O'Connor, Peter Friedland, Dick Wieland, Sam Goodwin, Karen Waggoner, Pat Darley, Larry Hogan, Jan Baecker, Art Mazer, Dan Vapnek, Bill Hersey, Olivia Stockard, George Johnson, Lee Ann Lee, Betsy Champa, Irv Pollack April Reese, Julie Ellison, George Andrews, Pat Thornburg, Marleen Gabriel, Mike Sand.

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To Our Readers

To our readers:

Modern Times has been publishing for five months. It has been an exciting struggle, often lasting late into the night. Lately, more and more people have been volunteering their time and we are encouraged on the production of things; however, . . .

We are worried about our present economic situation. Remarks over past months indicate that *Modern Times* is serving a useful function in New Haven and that people want it to continue; however, . . .

Money is a problem. We have deliberately kept the newstand price at 20 cents and the subscription price at five dollars even though many people told us to sell it for 25 cents an issue and ten dollars a year. Printing costs, supplies, mailing and salaries have forced us to raise the subscription price to $7.50 a year beginning November 1. The newstand price will remain 20 cents.

Modern Times depends mainly on the support of its subscribers. Newstand and street sales and advertising help, but it is through subscriptions that we are able to continue.

Take advantage of the present lower rate and mail in your subscription now.

Write on

Dodd and Nazis

To the Editors:

I would like to call your attention to the Nuremberg Trial records for April 18, 1946. Mr. Thomas J. Dodd, Executive Trial Counsel for the United States, is cross-examining defendant Hans Frank, Nazi Governor-General of Poland:

Mr. Dodd: In the course of your examination I understood you to say that you had never gathered to yourself any of the art treasures of the Government General. By that I do not suppose you to mean that you did not have them collected and registered; you did have them collected and registered, isn't that so?

Frank: Art treasures in the Government-General were officially collected and registered. The book has been submitted here in Court. **(Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal,** *Official Text in the English Language, Nuremburg, 1947, XII, 40.)*

The other issue besides corruption on which Dodd questions Frank is credibility:

Mr. Dodd:...you've made a rather difficult situation, perhaps, for yourself and for others. You see, if we cannot believe what you wrote in your diary, I don't know how you ask us to believe what you say here. You were writing those things yourself, and at the time you wrote them I assume you didn't expect that you would be confronted with them. (P.42.)

Frank was convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Two decades later Dodd was questioned himself and censured by a 92-5 vote of his fellow Senators for diverting campaign and testimonial funds to private purposes.

None of this is meant to identify the prosecuting attorney with the defendant. Compared to Frank's, Dodd's offense was harmless. A further contrast is their disposition of records: when captured, Frank voluntarily turned over to the US Army his 38-volume war diary, from which the prosecution drew much of the evidence used to hang him; the evidence against Dodd was published by the columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson from material which the Senator's former staff members secretly copied from his files, to his understandable indignation, since at the time he wrote them he presumably did not expect his records to be taken as evidence against him. His situation resembles Frank's only in being "rather difficult," and as Dodd stated on April 27, 1967, "the voters of Connecticut, in the year 1970, will be the best judges of my conduct."

Linda M. Hill
New Haven, Ct.

School Strike

To the editors:

I was upset with the stand Modern Times took on the school strike. On September 18 at a city-wide meeting of parents, it was obvious that parents supported neither the Board of Ed. nor the Teacher's Union. Both, it was agreed, were involved in a power struggle and both were using the children of New Haven as pawns.

It was also obvious to those community leaders who tried, unsuccessfully, for days at the New Haven Motor Inn to meet with both sides that neither has the power to do anything.

It boils down to where this city is going to set its priorities: money spent on a Coliseum, a 5-story parking lot and highways that cut the city in pieces is money *not* spent in education.

Parents throughout the city could easily support many of the teacher's demands, but up to now the union and its representatives, including Timmy Craine, have not shown any concern for what the community thinks or wants.

On the More Effective Schools issue: I hope you recognize that MES is the AFT's national thing. Again, the community was not consulted on that issue (nor teachers in general) and while there has been criticism of the New Haven Focus Program (claimed to be similar to MES) all we in the community have seen of MES is the brutal report the New Haven Human Relations Council made of it. To strike over MES is absurd; to demand that a non-partial study be made of MES and Focus would be far more realistic. Again, I think it's fair to say that parents in New Haven are tired of having things rammed down their children's throats—either by the Board of Ed. or the Union.

Teachers, parents and children have been caught in the middle of the Board's and the Union's power game. Further, if this were an election year, Mayor Guida probably would have found some "non-existent" money and would have stepped in sooner and settled the strike.

Marleen Gabriel
Chairman, Conte Parents Advisory Committee

Editors' Note: In our view, the union took a much better position than the Board of Education and the city administration that controls the Board. The union made serious efforts to explain its position to the community in the months before the strike. The union's open schools program sought to keep teachers teaching outside the schools while on strike. Of course, both these programs were far from completely successful, nor did all teachers support them. However, they were serious commitments to the education of New Haven's children made by a significant number of striking union teachers. There were no similar commitments by any Board members nor anyone in Guida's administration. We conclude that quality education in New Haven has more to hope for from the committed striking teachers than from the Board of Education.

MONEY TALKS

Shocking Cost of Electricity

by Rick Wolff

Chances are good that if anybody really watched over the way the United Illuminating Company (UI) works, all of us could pay a lot less for electricity than we now do. Anybody, that is, beside the UI management whose efforts are aimed at getting the highest possible profits.

Under Connecticut law, we the public, are supposed to be supervising UI to make sure UI's high profits don't come out of Unnecessarily high electirc bills for us. To supervise UI in the public interest, Connecticut has a Public Utilities Commission - a group of three people appointed by the governor for five year terms.

The way the system works, UI has to show the PUC its costs in order for the PUC to figure out the appropriate electricity rates. The PUC, in turn, is supposed to set rates so that UI will get back all its costs plus a "fair" profit. What makes a profit "fair," or who should really decide what is "fair," are hard questions which businessmen and politicians carefully avoid. In keeping with tradition, I will avoid them too, turning rather to the matter of how the PUC decides what "costs" are to be covered by the rates it sets.

To find out UI's costs of producing and transmitting electricity, it is necessary to ask UI. That is what the PUC does. UI answers with a long list of all its "costs." When UI's "costs" go up, it typically appeals to the PUC to raise electric rates to that UI can go on making its "fair" profits.

Hard Look at Costs

First, look at the apparently simple things. UI often decides to renovate an office, or buy company cars, or pay for travel by its executives, or enlarge a UI building or many other similar expenditures. These costs are what our electric bills pay for. But how do we know, or how does the PUC know that those "costs" of UI were necessary or justified? They have UI's word for that and little more.

Second, look at advertising. UI spends millions in order to get public "good will" for UI. It needs "good will" so it can get electric rate increases when it wants them. But when UI lists the "costs" of its advertising, it expects the PUC to set electric rates so as to allow UI to get back what it spent on advertising costs. That means that the public gets higher electric bills in order to pay for UI's advertising which tries to get the public to pay higher electric bills. Does the public need or want to pay for UI's billboards and newspaper ads? I doubt it.

UI's Word

Or consider the fact that UI borrowed over $100 million over the years. Last year UI paid $5.6 million in interest on those loans. But the interest UI paid was another UI "cost" which our electric bills have to pay for. Were UI's borrowings necessary? Would a little belt-tightening, a little economy inside UI, maybe have made some of those loans smaller? That would have made interest "costs" smaller and our electric rates lower. Again all we have is UI's word on the real need for those loans.

The moral of our story is simple. Our electric bills depend on the rates set by the Public Utilities Commission. But those rates depend on the "costs" claimed by UI. Only if the PUC and the public were really involved in the day-to-day decisions of the UI management could we be sure that we were getting the best possible electric service at the lowest possible cost for us. But UI is a "private enterprise" which can make most of its decisions "in private." What is more, UI is out to get the highest possible profits, Now, is it reasonable to expect UI (interested in high profits) always to do what the public (interested in lowest electric rates) needs and wants?

One Basic Fact

In the end, the problem boils down to one basic fact: so long as the PUC and the public must rely on UI's judgement about "costs," we can expect little change in the electricity rate situation. So long as electric enterprises remain "private" and "profit-seeking" our electric bills will stay high and rising.

One proposal that some people have made deserves a comment. "If UI were taken over by the city of New Haven and run like the rest of the city's public works department, electric bills could be much lower for the same service. The reason is that the city would operate UI without having to make any profits and without spending so much on advertising; those savings would be passed on to customers. And the PUC could get more and better information about how the city runs the electric industry than it can get now." This is a reasonable argument. It's worth trying. After all, there's little to lose for the public.

Yet it is worth remembering that to expect city officials to do better than private profit-makers means that we have more faith in politicians than businessmen. But is that reasonable? To turn UI over to city officials only forces us to think about making those officials a great deal more responsible to the public than they are now.

America—America

by Louise Crowley, the Seattle Group

Oh, cancerous for smoggy skies
for pesticided grain...
Irradiated mountains rise
Above an asphalt plain.
America, America, thy birds have fled
from thee;
Thy fish lie dead by poisoned streams
From sea to fetid sea.

Oh, plundered of their guardian woods
where silver brooklets flowed,
Their gullies clogged with castoff goods
Thy barren hills erode.
America, America, no sunbeam comes to
thee,
But bakes they rootless topsoil dry...
No wind but blows it free.

Relentless as the banker's greed
that for each westward tie
A gandydancer's corpse decreed
Beside the tracks must lie,
America, America, thy sins prepare thy
doom:
Monoxide cloud shall be thy shroud...
Thy cities be thy tomb.

GHANAIAN PLAYWRIGHT GIVES READING

The Yale School of Drama is presenting a reading of KIVULI at the Yale Repertory Theatre, 1120 Chapel Stree, Sunday October 18 at 8 p.m. KIVULI is a play by Emmanuel Yierenchi, the first Ghanaian playwright to study playwriting in the United States. There are also two other Africans in the cast: Victoria Ekwueme of Nigeria, and Amandina Lihamba of Tanzania, who are also students at the Yale School of Drama. There is only one scheduled reading of KUVULI. Admission is free.

Open Line Second of Two Parts

The Panther and the Cross

by Merold Westphal

The author is an active Baptist layman, member of the Council of Churches Task Force on Law and Justice, member of the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers and a teacher of philosophy. He presents his personal view in this article.

The way in which Jesus continued the tradition of the Hebrew prophets makes it clear that the question is not "Can I side with sinners?" (as if I were so pure that I might thereby contaminate myself), but "Which sinners would Jesus side with, the Panthers or the FBI?" The question is not "Can I support a group which a Congressional committee chairman calls 'violence-prone'?" The question is rather, "Whose violence is less tolerable? Panther violence against the police, which is largely and perhaps entirely rhetorical or self-defensive (did you follow up the grand jury report on the Chicago shoot-in last December?), or police violence against the Panthers, which has the dignity of law, but not always its restraint?"

This last way of putting the issue will be particularly puzzling to those who know of my admiration of Gandhi and Martin Luther King and my belief in the political efficacy of militant non-violence. I can hear you asking me in an ad hominem tone of voice whether the Christian's response to the Panthers ought not to be an even stronger reassertion of non-violence.

White Hypocrisy

It's true I'm not persuaded that non-violence is dead in America. Compared with the winning of independence for India, which took Gandhi 30 years, the task of black liberation in America strikes me as an even more difficult endeavor. The experiment which ran from Montgomery (1955) to Memphis (1968) was too short to be conclusive. It's not that blacks have no cause for frustration or that I would exhort them to still more patience. It's just that I'm afraid they may have buried the most effective weapon of that frustration and impatience with Martin Luther King.

But I am very skittish about saying this, especially to the Panthers. There is *something hypocritical about comfortable whites telling uncomfortable blacks to be non-violent, especially when we give them every reason to believe that their situation is taken seriously only when brought to light by violent outbursts.* And the Panthers have made me especially sensitive to the charge that in advocating non-violence one reinforces established violence.

Preaching and Practice

The issue is a very delicate one. I believe there are two reasons Christians are attracted to non-violence. On the one hand, it is because they love their enemies. On the other, it is because they love their privileges. So far as they love their enemies, they see in militant non-violence an effective way of transforming about the only unique feature of Christian ethics ("Love your enemies") into a political strategy. So far as they love their privileges, they see in non-violence, which they would rob of its militancy, a way of defusing the explosive forces of change which we call the revolution of rising expectations. As the theologian Reihhold Niebuhr describes the privileged classes, "only partly conscious of the violence and coercion by which their privileges are preserved, [they] will therefore be particularly censorious of the use of force or the threat of violence by those who oppose them." I sensed something of this spirit in many of the nearly apoplectic appeals for non-violence during the May Day demonstrations in New Haven.

Whether the advocacy of non-violence springs from love of enemies or love of privileges can be told, I believe, only from behavior. The former shows itself in the *practice* of militant non-violence, the latter in the *preaching* of non-violence to others. So when you ask me whether the Christian's response to the Panthers ought not to be an even stronger reassertion of non-violence, my answer is twofold. If this means preaching love and non-violence to blacks, decidedly not. If it means finding ways of using the techniques of militant non-violence to move the American reality nearer to realization of the American dream, then yes.

Revolutionaries Bomb Army Trucks in City

Editors' Note: Recently the covers were removed from the gas tanks of five U.S. Army trucks in an Army Reserve Center on Wintergreen Ave. Gas soaked wads of cloth were placed in the tanks. The trucks were set ablaze. **Modern Times** *received the following letter concerning the incident.*

Message to the People

We have attacked a post of the National Guard because it is an armed tool of the oppressive U.S. government. It is used to maintain the racist, class, sexist system that keeps the people of the US from our freedom. The National Guard, along with local police forces, has been used to suppress Black people when they rise up against the system which oppresses us all. It has been used at Jackson State, Kent State, New Haven and other demonstrations to keep people from expressing their alienation from the government's policies. As the courageous Vietnanese people must defeat the US imperialist forces that overrun their country, so must we defeat the internal forces of oppression.

Guardsmen: it is not too late to turn your guns around! Do not remain enemies of the people.

We have chosen this target to demonstrate that it doesn't take much more than determination and a match to strike a blow against fascism. Our determination is our power! By any means necessary—By all means available!

We must begin to think of organizing ourselves into an army that can take power and and begin a socialist revolution we must work faster than the fascists can move. Seize the time! Free the New Haven Nine!

All Power to the People! —Revolutionary Force 18

Life During a Strike

Still a Worker Whether th

by Catherine Kahn

Jerry Devine is beginning his fifth year of teaching, Sally Lewis her third; both are young, both are the sole support of their families, both are dedicated and love their job, and both were out on strike for three weeks this September.

Sally Lewis and Jerry Devine had no previous experience with welfare, had never participated in an extended strike before, and both have learned much; they have found out what it means to be poor and have no income, they have discovered that the newspapers and the radio don't give a fair shake to those who buck the system. They know now what it means to wait in line at the welfare office. They feel closer to all workers.

The strike hit both of them hard. Sally Lewis was able to get food stamps, despite her husband Mike's reluctance. "Mike felt a little upset, but I felt great! If our government does this for us, we should take advantage of it." Jerry wasn't so lucky. He didn't go to the welfare office until after the strike had been settled and he had taught for one day. Despite the fact that he had had no income for three weeks and had gone into debt to pay his rent and car payments he was told, "You're working now."

Right to Strike

There are many who argue that teachers are professionals and as public servants have no right to strike. There is a law which prohibits teachers from striking. Jerry and Sally however, and 80 percent of their teaching colleagues in New Haven feel differently.

"Professionalism doesn't put the bread on the table. It doesn't pay the rent or clothe your child," Jerry expressed his feelings as he spoke about the part-time job he holds at night to help support his pregnant wife and eight-month old daughter. He continued, "I have always considered myself a worker, neither more nor less."

Sally's husband Mike quit his engineering job last spring to go back to school full-time. She said, "I don't know what it means to be a professional. You're a worker and teaching is a job. I enjoy being a teacher. Some people think its higher than a blue collar job, but who's to say my work is more important than theirs."

Because of her strike experience Sally now feels more sympathy toward other workers who go out on strike. "You see now tough it is, you see what it feels like as it drags on. It was the first time I had to stand up for what I believed in."

She also feels more sympathy with the civil rights movement. "When you believe you're in the right and people are against you, you know the feeling of being discriminated against."

Distorted News

Both Sally and Jerry have become disillusioned with the news media. They went to meetings and knew first hand what had happened. Reading the newspaper or watching television that evening, they saw that the news was being distorted and censured.

They felt that the editorial bias of the newspapers and the television stations was keeping them from giving fair coverage to the teachers, and they experienced directly how difficult it is for any group which is fighting the establishment to get its message across to people.

"I could never trust another radio broadcast, newspaper article, or T.V. program," says Sally Lewis. "I went to all the meetings, and the reporting was totally different."

Jerry Devine felt that the reporting was "definitely one-sided." "There was no way for us to get the message across. The Federation had no money to spend on public relations, and the media was a definite tool of the board. The newspaper upheld the view that teachers are public servants and should not strike."

Alan Waggoner

Jerry Divine

relaxes before preparing next day's classes.

Alan Waggoner

Sally Lewis

in her apartment, tells about the strike.

Many teachers who marched on the picket lines those three weeks experienced a greater identification with their co-workers and with all workers. Jerry Devi and Sally Lewis both felt that their experience as worke was broadened as a result of the strike.

More Communication

Sally as she marched with her picket sign in front o the school she had already taught in for two years, fel closer to the neighborhood people than ever before. communicated with more people than I would have thought possible. People drove by and flashed the pe sign. I think it was great--communicating with everyb It's what we need more of, people getting together."

Jerry felt closer to his women colleagues as a result walking with them day after day on the picket line. teachers were involved. Without the women we would have been dead. I really felt good about seeing so ma of them on the lines!"

The teachers strike is over now, and Sally Lewis and Jerry Devine are back in their classrooms doing what they like to do and what they are paid to do, teaching the children of New Haven. It is quite possible that as a result of walking the picket lines for three weeks, of standing in line at the welfare office, of feeling what it is like to have the bills piling up and no money coming in, they feel closer to their students, and have more to teach.

They have learned some things about our society they never knew before; they have experienced first hand some of the things they had previously known only through words or pictures, and have developed an identification with the working class. They have also learned the meaning of power; what the power of the establishment is and how hard it is to fight for what they believe in. Says Jerry Devine, "Teachers have learned that by standing together they're going to achieve results."

Virginia Blaisdell

Teachers on the line

Many hours were spent at schools and outside the jail to protest arrest of union officials.

e Collar is White or Blue

by Julie Ellison

"It's animal work. . . I'm just waking up to that after fourteen years," joked Armstrong striker Robert MacGregor in front of the West Haven tire factory.

Morale is high but money low among members of United Rubber Workers Local 93 as the strike goes into its 15th week. Most union members receive food stamps, most have found part-time or temporary jobs to help tide them over, some are on welfare, many are using up their savings.

Rumor has it that about 180 workers have quit since the strike began. Still, the strikers back the union's stand with a matter-of-factness that hides the worsening financial crunch.

Great Union

"It's a terrific union. . . a great union," Bob Murphy a resident of West Haven, chuckled. Murphy, 50, is a retired teamster who worked as an X-ray technician at Armstrong.

With his teamster's pension, the $25 a week paid by the union for two hours daily on the picket line, and the income he gets from driving a Wolff's bakery truck three mornings a week, he, his wife, and their children, 10 and 14, get along fine.

"I've been a union man for 35 years. . " and it shows. About the teacher's strike, he said, "I kept my kids home. . . you can't cross somebody else's picket line; they're fighting for the same rights we are. . . Those teachers that stood on the line with us were real nice, smart kids."

Pay Rates, Safety

The men on the line with Murphy agreed that the main issue in the strike is to keep the company from cutting certain pay rates. Workers also complain about safety conditions and the elimination of overtime after the company conducted time studies. "It's no bed of roses," Murphy admits.

Favorite hangout of workers resting from picket duty is Pietro Micca Club, downstairs from union headquarters.

Virginia Blaisdell

Alan Waggoner

URW line at Armstrong's main entrance.

Three or four men picket the front entrance to Armstrong and more stand in back where freight cars and trucks unload. Last week it was so hot that the men hung the "Armstrong Workers on Strike" sign from a lamppost and sat chatting on the wall.

A patrolman walked back and forth several times in the course of two hours, and stopped to talk. One secretary smiled and greeted the men as she left the plant. After she passed, Murphy said "She knows every guy in the plant by name. You call up and before you say anything she'll say, "Your check's here, Bob, better come in and get it."

At 3 p.m. men started to leave the factory. They were the one shift of foremen Armstrong management pieced together to try and maintain some pretense of production. "Nothing they make is any good anyway," one of the men said, "It all has to be thrown out because they don't know what they're doing."

Anger at Armstrong

The strikers are madder at Armstrong than they are at the foremen.. Don Jewel, a former union official, noted that along with the high morale - "I'm amazed myself. . ." - went growing anti-company feeling. The strikers' initial anger at Armstrong, the only major rubber company to ask for wage cuts this year, increased as workers watched Armstrong's handling of the strike.

The Pietro Micca Club, originally an Italian-American club, is a stone building that looks like a small library on a residential street. In the basement is a bar, pool table and pin ball machine. Strikers spend a lot of time there, talking and drinking.

On Thursdays and Fridays, the upstairs hall is used by the union to hand out checks. The men standing in line weren't as talkative or as jovial as Bob Murphy, but there were no complaints either. Jewel said that he was surprised union officers hadn't been pressured to end the strike as money ran out.

"But," he says, "everybody seems to be doing something to keep going. . ." One picketer said that most strikers use food stamps but "It all depends on how you look at it, whether or not you consider that welfare. . . As far as I'm concerned, it isn't getting something for nothing, it's just getting what's rightfully yours."

Wives at Work

Many wives have gone to work since the strike began. Almost all the men have families, though, and other wives remain at home to take care of the children. Asked whether he was spending more time with his kids, Murphy laughed "Oh, no, I'm not home much. It's too much for me."

The strike has really gotten a raw deal from the local media. Murphy said he thought TV-8 had covered it a couple of times , but the man next to him said, "I live in Milford, and you'd never know it was happening there. What little coverage the strike received in the Register was strictly the company line, he maintained.

The strike could last until December. It's hard to see how strikers can make ends meet that long, especially with seasonal work like construction ending. To the outsider, the determination of Armstrong strikers to continue a strike that has kept them out of work for almost three months engenders respect and amazement.

This is a very different strike from the teachers' strike, however; the experience of striking, food stamps, picket lines was new to the teachers, bringing them closer to the Armstrong workers and the problems of industrial workers. Most of the Armstrong workers have been on strike before, and to them it means hard times more than a change of mind.

Strikers·Need Cash·See Us invites loan company below one of the union's offices.

Virginia Blaisdell

Anti-War Forces to Rally Here and Across Nation

by Jan Baecker

A demonstration demanding an immediate U.S. withdrawal from Indochina is involving a wide range of supporting groups. The action, to be held October 31, is being organized by the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) and is part of a nation-wide effort which includes anti-war activities in New York, Boston, Detroit, San Francisco, Atlanta and Austin.

A key feature of all these demonstrations will be "the expanding breadth of anti-war sentiment which they represent. Americans from all walks of life will be urged to participate."

March and Rally

The New Haven demonstration will include both a march and a rally. Beaver Pond Park, near Hillhouse High School, is the scheduled noon-time assembly point. From here the march will begin down Goffe Street and continue on to the New Haven Green.

The rally itself is scheduled for the Green, or Woolsey Hall in case of rain, at 2 p.m. Day-care facilities will be available.

Arrangements for speakers and entertainment for the rally are still incomplete. A tentative outline includes speakers representing varied points of view: GI, labor, women's liberation, Welfare Mons, environmentalists, high school students, college women's liberation, Welfare Moms, environmentalists, high school students, college students, and people from other community groups.

CPAC is involved in other projects besides the October 31 demonstration. The group is working on an intensive educational campaign aimed at winning over those labor and community people who have not previouslv taken part in anti-war activities. Members of CPAC have spoken to various groups on the issue of the war, and have elicited favorable reactions.

In cities such as Detroit, labor is actively participating in the anti-war movement. Members of several unions have endorsed the National Peace Action Coalition; these unions include the UAW, American Federation of Teachers, National Federation of Social Service Employees, Amalgamated Meatcutters, and Teamsters.

Petition Campaign

CPAC wanted to place a Vietnam referendum on the November 3 ballot but couldn't because of Connecticut's restrictive election laws. However, the committee is starting a statewide anti-war petition, as a means of allowing more people to express anti-war feelings and to pressure the state legislature.

The Massachusetts Legislature already passed a bill making it illegal for a Massachusetts citizen to serve in an undeclared war. On November 3, citizens of San Francisco and Massachusetts will vote on a referendum calling for immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

The CPAC steering committee meets on Sunday afternoons at 2:30 in the First Unitarian-Universalist Church, 608 Whitney Avenue. Representatives of any groups who wish to participate are welcome. People are also needed to help in the CPAC office in the Trinity Church Parish House, 53 Wall Street. For information call 777-4265.

Coliseum...

Continued from page 1

they felt that housing deserved top priority and some who objected to any further burden on the taxpayers. The American Independent Movement (AIM) testified against the Coliseum for these reasons and because the planning for the Coliseum had been secret and the decisions were made without public knowledge or consent.

First Board Battle

The Board of Aldermen at that time was bitterly divided over the Coliseum, partly because of the financial burden on the taxpayers and partly because they were disillusioned with Mayor Dick Lee and his whole redevelopment program. The Board had recently given the Model Cities planning money to the Hill Neighborhood Corporation rather than to the Redevelopment Agency and had radically cut back the State Street Parking Garage Plan.

See related story on page 13.

During the fight over the Coliseum, it was revealed that the city had promised, in a secret lease clause, to build a 1500 car garage for Macy's which further angered some of the aldermen. The Coliseum garage would be used by Macy's customers during the day. When the vote was taken, in September, 1968, the administration won narrowly but only after a $19.5 million ceiling (the city's own figure) was put on the cost of the Coliseum.

Construction Bids

In November, 1968, construction bids were opened and they were all above the ceiling. Gilbane Construction Co. submitted a bid of $23 million. The city and Roche-Dinkeloo went back to the drawing boards, removed the 38,000 square foot exhibition hall and changed some of the materials to lower the cost, and sent it out for bids again in February, 1969. This time, the Gilbane Co. came in with a bid of $18 million and landed the job. Construction began in the summer of 1969.

We can see the result of that construction anytime we go downtown. The story of how the additional $3.5 million request came about and some more of the behind the scenes dealings will appear in the next issue of **Modern Times.**

Uptight about Vietnam

Are you finding it hard to talk to people about Vietnam lately?

In spite of a new "peace proposal" from President Nixon, do people seem more uptight about the war--and especially about expressing their view on it?

These were the findings of a reporter-photographer team from **Modern Times** who tried to conduct a person-on-the-street poll of how people felt about Vietnam. The simple question," When do you think the Vietnam War will be over?" brought some surprising reactions, most of them nervous, hesitant, suspicious, and very few of them at all hopeful. If a person was cooperative enough to give an answer, he or she balked at giving name and address. Almost everyone who noticed the camera backed off quickly.

The poll began during the noon hour two days after President Nixon addressed the nation on television. The place was the New Haven Green. When people were asked if they'd answer a survey question about Vietnam, most said they were late to lunch or work. Several people replied that the war would "Never" be over as they hurried away.

People Uneasy

In order to find a more relaxed, hospitable atmosphere, the survey team took their poll to the Columbus Day parade on Chapel Street. Surely people waiting for a parade to begin wouldn't mind taking a half minute to answer a question. All kinds of people were approached--older people wearing jeweled American flag pins and Dodd buttons as well as young parents and middle-aged persons.

The results were depressing--even more depressing than the segment of the parade that sandwiched six silent Army trucks in olive drab between two bright, noisy bands.

Some typical conversations follow:

"Excuse me, ma'am, could you please answer a quick survey question for **Modern Times**?"

"Depends on what it is."

"It's this: when do you think the Vietnam War will be over?"

"Say, what are you doing this for? Are you far left or far right? Are you SDS or Weathermen? Because I don't believe in any of that violence."

"Sir, would you mind answering a quick survey question?"

"Sure, what is it?"

"When, in your opinion, will the Vietnam War be over?"

"No, I really don't have anything to say about that."

"Ma'am., we're taking a survey for **Modern Times.** When do you think the Vietnam War will be over?"

"Well, you hear so many promises; I'm not very hopeful. No, there's no need to use my name--and you definitely can't take my picture."

With minor variations, these small scenes were repeated many times. The reporter's notepad was sparsely filled, and the film was used instead on a group of boys with Huey Newton buttons who clustered around and insisted that their pictures be taken. But they were disappointed that the camera wasn't Polaroid and wouldn't produce instant results.

The sampling on the Green and at the parade may be too small to reach any conclusions, but the atmosphere was definitely one of uneasiness, uptightness and mistrust. Perhaps this is another casualty of the Vietnam War.

Olmer – Stolberg

Exact Tie In Primary

by Teri Klein

An unprecedented tie vote in the 112th Assembly District leads to a run-off election October 20 between Irv Stolberg and Morris Olmer for State Representative. The 112th district is generally liberal democratic with a varied population—black, white, Yale, workers and business.

Stolberg, the original chairman of New Haven Citizens for Duffey interprets the vote as people responding to an activist candidate directly involved in bringing about change. Stolberg, who proposed the open primary nomination system adopted this year, feels that Connecticut is a closed political system. "Requirements in conventions eliminate popular support. The legislature must deal with this."

Lawmakers Serve Selves

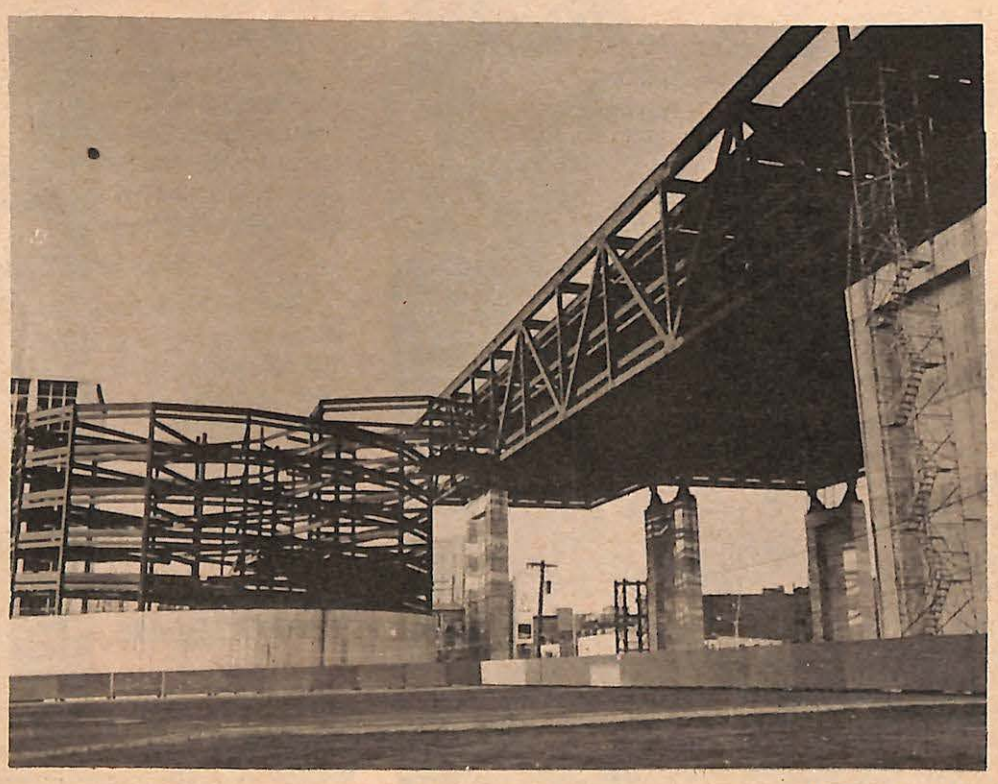
Stolberg states the majority of legislature members are lawyers or businessmen who use the body for carrying out their law practice, insurance or Real Estate. In contacting people in outlying areas of the district, he found many had no idea of who the candidate was nor any idea of a state legislature.

The incumbent, Morris Olmer, a lawyer and state representative for four years attributes some of Stolberg's vote to Joe Lieberman who ran well in two of the district wards. Olmer maintains that people, especially in the outlying areas, mostly *black, didn't understand they must vote the second line.* He claims that many people forgot or didn't understand the concept of a primary and neglected to pull the second lever. Olmer , who has a liberal voting record in the legislature criticizes Stolberg. "He wants a change in the Democratic party structure and thinks he can effect this through primaries."

Regionalization

A professor of political geography at Quinnipiac College, Stolberg sees regionalization as the new thrust for the coming decade. "Problems in transportation, housing, pollution, education don't stop at city borders and must be dealt with on a regional basis."

Voters have been through four primaries. District 112 faces the 5th on October 20.



Virginia Blaisdell

The Coliseum as seen recently - very different from the original designs.

UI Plans Massive Expansion

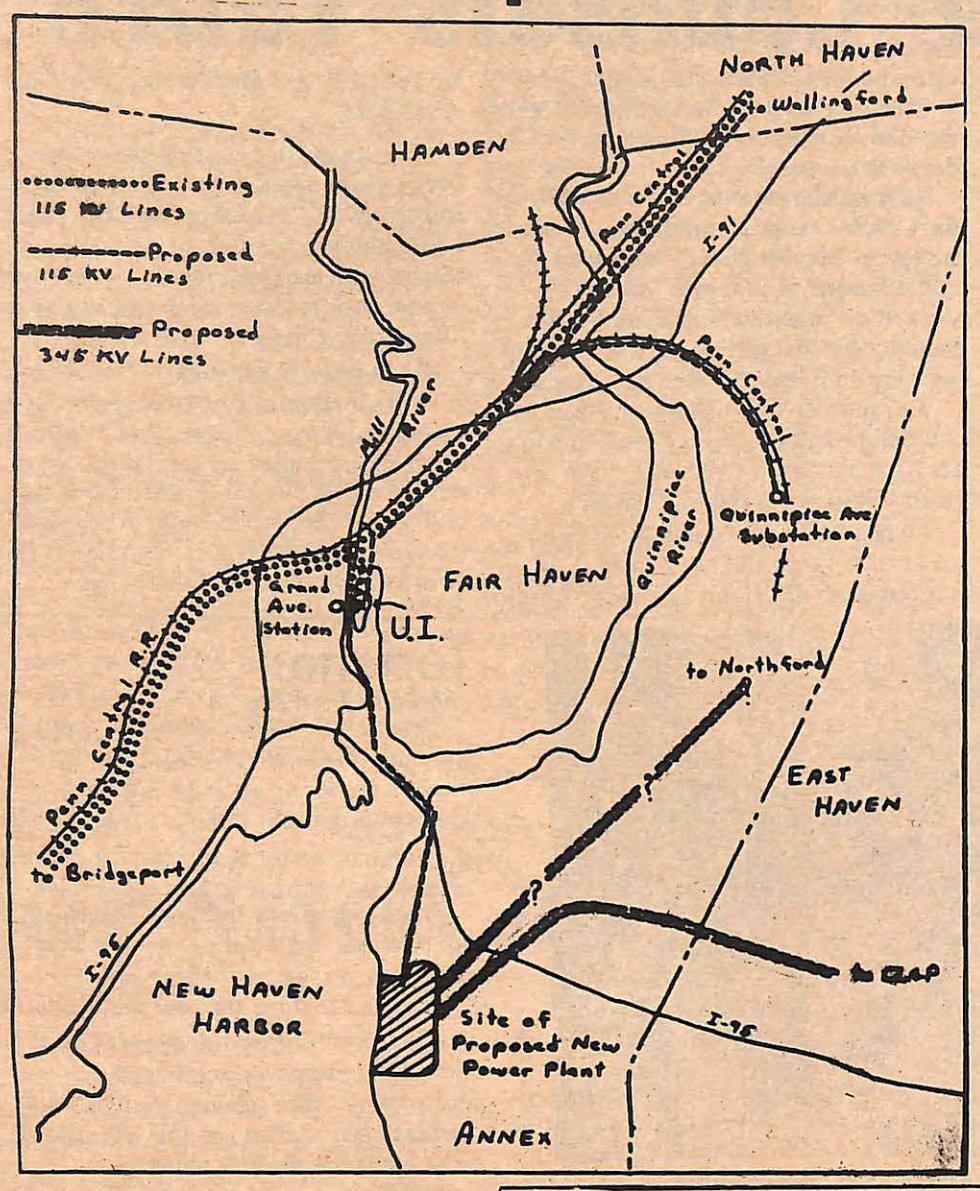
by John Moulder

In recent weeks, the United Illuminating Company (UI) has revealed plans to build additional power lines and a huge new generating plant in the New Haven area. These facilities will serve two purposes. First, they will allow UI to double its area sales (and its area profits) during the next decade. Second, they will put UI in the position of being able to sell electricity to areas such as New York City during power crises.

During the public hearings held in New Haven to consider UI's plans to run overhead power lines through Fair Haven and the Annex, UI was forced to reveal its plans for additional power lines. Four of these projects (shown on map) will be in the New Haven area. Some will be 115 KV (kilovolt) lines, like the ones UI plans to run from Grand Ave. to the Annex, while others will be the much larger 345 KV lines.

1. During 1971 UI intends to run a 2.5 mile 115KV line between the Grand Ave. substation and a new substation on Quinnipiac Ave. in Fair Haven. This line will run along "existing rights-of-way", i.e. the Penn Central Railroad lines, and will cross the Quinnipiac River just north of the I-91 bridge.

2. During 1973 UI will build a 7.4 mile, 115KV line, that will branch from the above line and run through Hamden and North Haven to Wallingford. This line will also run along the Penn Central tracks.



3. During 1974 UI will build a 9.5 mile, 345 KV line connecting the new New Haven powerplant with a line running through to a Northford substation, UI is at present buying land for the right-of-way for this line.

4. Between 1976 and 1980 UI will build 19 miles of mixed 115 and 345 KV lines between Wallingford and the Derby-Shelton area. These lines will be constructed entirely on yet to be acquired rights-of-way.

UI has quoted prices for putting these lines overground and underground. These figures claim to show that the cost of putting these lines underground is prohibitive. However, there is no way to verify these figures, and it is questionable whether we can take UI's word for the prices.

What Are Lines For?

At present UI sells far more power in the New Haven area than it produces at the local power plant. The deficit is made up by bringing in power from Bridgeport and Hartford along already existing power lines. However, these power lines are not sufficient to meet the 30% increase in sales predicted by UI for the next four years. They proposed the power lines that were considered at the recent hearings. These would allow UI to buy the extra power from Connecticut Light and Power (CL&P).

The lines to Quinnipiac Avenue (1971), Wallingford (1973), and Northford (1974) are designed to get this power out to the areas where UI expects the greatest increase in sales.

In 1974 UI plans to put a huge new generating plant into operation in New Haven. This plant, three and a half times as big as the present one, will mean that between 1974 and 1980, UI will produce much more power in New Haven than it can sell here. At that point, the lines to CL&P, to Wallingford, and to Northford will serve as routes for selling this excess power to other companies.

♀WOMEN♀

Sexuality Studied by *Women's Lib*

by Marilyn Snyder

The Women and Their Bodies course that New Haven Women's Liberation gave this summer got such an enthusiastic response that those of us who planned it are offering a similar course this fall.

The idea originated this summer when a group of us began to talk about how we wanted to share with other women some of our feelings about women and our bodies. We decided to call it a "course."

For about eight weeks we discussed anatomy, intercourse, abortion, population control and pregnancy. We learned that we knew very little about the way our body works or how we feel about it. We learned that the way we feel about our bodies shapes the way we look at ourselves. And, we learned that women have things to teach to other women.

The series which will be offered to all interested women, began October 1. Nearly 65 women attended and discussed anatomy and how intercourse relates to a woman's sexuality. After the presentation and some discussion, the women divided into small groups.

The course will continue each Thursday at 7:30 p.m. with different topics for about 12 weeks at Trinity Church Parish House, 53 Wall Street. (See events column)

Some of the same topics will be repeated and new ones will be added. Included among the new topics are: sex-role socialization or how we came to feel what is masculine and what is feminine; male sexuality (men and women will plan that session together); and what women can do to help with a lawsuit against the Connecticut state abortion law.

Yale Course Studies Love, *Power, Justice*

by Peter O'Connell

In its fall term the Lay School of Religion at Yale Divinity School is offering a course on "Love, Power, and Justice: The Christianly Liberated Woman." The course will be taught by Violette S. Lindbeck, Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Religion at Southern Connecticut State College.

Women's liberation groups have criticized the role of the church in helping to create and maintain oppression of women. Lindbeck says that her course is "Through study and discussion, an attempt to understand from a Christian perspective the present challenges to the traditional images of women and their place in family, church, and the wider community." According to her, the course will deal with the following topics:

Historical perspectives: the nature of sexual prejudices
Socio-cultural realities and developments: calling into question the traditional roles of men and women.
Women as workers
Women as wives, mothers, and lovers: marriage and family as Christian vocations and not natural necessity.
Women as citizens of Church and Society
The many ways of being a woman
The black woman: double jeopardy
Women's Liberation movements
A theological understanding: the nature and significance of human sexuality

The Lay School of Religion meets Thursday evenings October 8 through November 19 at Yale Divinity School. Registration is $12 per person. For information contact: 562-9849.

Lights Out People In

A commentary on the state of "People Power" in America

by Peter O'Connell

One night during the September heat wave, the lights went out on Everit Street while I was visiting some friends there.

The first thing that I felt when the power failed was a sense of shock, not so much at the sudden going out of the lights, but more at the fact that the technology we rely on so much is really imperfect after all. Even though we were deprived of electricity, it felt good to feel superior to old United Illuminating for a change.

The sense of surprise quickly left me, and a feeling of both self-reliance and comradeship came over me as my friends and I bustled about lighting candles and lanterns. Talking by candlelight seemed a lot more fun than talking under electricity. We also suddenly felt a lot closer to the neighbors. People today are separated from each other so much by class and age and race and lifestyle that a "disaster" is one of the few things that brings them together.

Cause of the Disaster

There was much joking about the cause of the disaster. Someone said that the Panthers' pledge to "turn out the lights if Lonnie McLucas is convicted" had come true. Someone else said that she had caused it all herself by turning on a fan a split second before the lights went out. Actually the explanation is probably something close to that.

Everit Street is a well-off area and the people there have lots of fans and air-conditioners. Probably a lot of people turned on their equipment at about the same time after dinner, and the lights blew as a result

Within minutes after the lights failed, the street was filled with kids shouting happily. The failure had succeeded in prying them away from T.V. sets. A U.I. truck with all kinds of spinning colored

lights arrived in the street shortly after the failure, and workers on ladders started checking a box at the top of a light-pole. The kids started exclaiming gleefully about going from "blackout to lightshow". Some started dancing under the flashing bulbs.

"Pigs!"

After some time of fiddling around, the truck started away. A really striking thing happened then. The kids immediately joined together, surrounded the truck, and started yelling: "Pigs," "You'll pay for this!," "We want light!" I really could understand then how ghetto riots could start. If well-off kids reacted that way to a failure to restore a public service, it's easy to see how people in a hot, crowded ghetto street must react to actual harassment by hostile police.

The truck, however, did not leave the street. It turned around and went to another pole. This time they got the lights on. Then an amazing thing happened. The kids immediately ceased gathering in groups and ran individually just as fast as they could into their homes yelling: "I've got to watch the last part of *Mod Squad!*" *Mod Squad* is a T.V. show about police who infiltrate youth groups and then betray and arrest the young people. The electricity flowing through the boob tube broke up the groups of young people in the street criticizing the power company and sucked them individually back into their homes.

Does this incident throw any light on power in America today?

After a Year in Operation

Number 9 Counsels Youth

by Teri Klein

Editors Note: There are a number of different views about Number Nine. Here are one person's impressions. **Modern Times** *invites other comments.*

Starting with a phone number, as a way of reaching the needs of youth, today Number Nine is a center offering an alternative to the usual organized mental health institution. Saturday, October 17 Number Nine marks its first year with an all day "birthday party" at its newly acquired building at 266 State Street.

According to Ted Clark, one of Nine's original directors, people see the Connecticut Mental Health Center (CMHC) as a "coercive program."

Christine Pattee

Ted Clark runs a training session at Number Nine.

Anyone may call Number Nine anytime–it has a 24-hour open line–to talk over anything. Staff members counsel difficulties ranging from trouble with the opposite sex to suicide calls. Information is available on a variety of needs, including medical care, contraception, abortion, and legal aid. A person can "rap" as he wishes with *a counsellor or drop in at the center for conversational contact.*

Last month, in addition to 900 counselled calls, over 1600 young people visited the center. Space is available at Number Nine for family counselling, but, in reverse of institutional policies, parents are brought in only at the request of the young people.

Contradictions

Clark, "a romantic experimenter" criticizes CMHC and other institutionalized state mental health c ters as "contradictions in terms of mental health."

"The person going for help must accept the institutional philosophy of how *they* will help you." The basic contradiction is obvious, he states. For example, "An adolescent may have difficulty accommodating to institutions and yet must conform to yet another–the mental health institution."

There Ever Since

At Number Nine there is no formalized way of dealing with things. The staff has different ideas, approaches, and ways of working. Mike Brigante, a current director, came to Number Nine "for a couple of days" last June.

"I needed a place to crash for a few days while changing apartments. A friend suggested Number Nine." Mike who describes himself as a "mover" says "I've worked on construction on and off, the building was just getting started, I started working on it and I've been here ever since."

Jill, another staff member involved in counselling and fundraising came to Number Nine by way of California. "I'm originally from North Haven," she says.

"When I quit the University of California I wanted something real to do." Jill was travelling in Cal this summer. "I heard Number Nine needed counsellors, anyone interested in people."

Cathy, who lives in East Haven, stopped "by Number Nine one day because I was having trouble hassling a ride to a rock festival."

"I went through orientation and am *now working on phones". If anyone is interested in counselling the only criteria is an upper age limit of 25 for direct work* with counselees. Orientation for counselors and ongoing training groups are held throughout the week.

Styles of Being

This month a series of workshops are happening evenings and Saturdays in "Styles of Being." These experiences in self-awareness are described by Natalia Rivas as "getting together, growing within yourself and with others." Sessions by different leaders include Sharing and Acting Out Dreams and Fantasies, led by Charles, a part time teacher of psychology at Fairfield Prep, a Gestalt encounter group led by Ted Clark and Meditation and Body Awareness.

Groups at Nine continue to work at opening communication between students and teachers. "Workshops will be starting where kids can learn about teachers, and teachers can learn about kids on their own ground with the idea of relaxing with each other," says Charles.

Right now the building a. 266 State is in need of redoing. Plans one afternoon included an art lab, a free store, a rotating revolving chair allowing several people to rap and a parachute suspended from the ceiling that people can climb in together. If anyone has any ideas or fantasies of their own–stop by–Number Nine is open.

Teacher . . .

continued from page 16

The janitor, however, heaped advice upon me. He said, "I've seen a lot of teachers come and go and I can tell you the most important thing is sitting on the kids constantly and keeping a clean classroom." I thanked him very much.

One week after I had been "teaching" my principal, who had not been in my classroom yet, summoned me into the hallway and told me that my first grade class did not look like a first grade class. He said my room was untidy and my control poor. He explained that all teachers must conform and be alike because otherwise the kids would get confused.

"Discipline Problems"

That first and second week I bought jump ropes, balls, etc. for the kids but discovered they were not allowed to bring any playthings onto the playground before school or during lunch . Naturally the kids became pretty unruly, and there were *many "discipline problems". My class had the fewest. Having asked for an alphabet (if the kids can't see it,* how can they learn it?), and been put off several times, we finally made our own. It is beautiful.

By emphasizing class participation, self-discovery, trust, and sharing, and by eliminating a rigid schedule, my first grade was soon ahead of the other first grade both in academic development and in maturity.

A few days after that my principal and I had another talk. Reading groups were to be started, although most of the kids were doing well without them. "More control" was necessary. There was too much talking and laughing going on. Also, I had to make a rigid lesson plan and stick to it.

Rules are Rules

It didn't matter that perhaps the kids were not in the mood for math, or perhaps were digging science so much they didn't want to stop at that point. Rules were rules. I was told that no lesson must last longer than 20 minutes because a child's attention span couldn't endure more than that. I had already spent as long as 45 minutes on various subjects without anyone's attention wavering.

My kids were already into planning their own day, what they wanted to talk about and what they wanted to study. They were even into exercising their own form of group discipline, which was far more effective and gentle than my own. They had gone through an entire election process and understood most of the terms.

The faster ones were beginning to take responsibility for helping the slower ones, tattling had been done away with and any serious problems were brought to my attention immediately (such as someone crying or being sick). The kids decided to bring in pennies to help me buy them candy, raisins and sunflower seeds to snack on when the mood hit. They had made up their own plays and invented their own art projects. Blanket permission to go to the bathroom or get a drink without asking was rarely misused.

Too Much Initiative

Outside pressure, however, was mounting. Other teachers found my students hard to handle because "they have too much initiative for six-year olds", I was told. This meant that they did things for themselves instead of waiting until it was "time for everyone to do it together," and did not "ask first."

My principal told me: "Children want to be told what to do. They want to conform. They want strong discipline. You'll have to realize that."

At present, both my students and I are under a great deal of pressure to conform.

Every morning before class I recall my friend's warning: "You'll never last." Then the kids burst into the room, full of smiles, eagerness, excitement for the day, and I know I've got to beat the system.

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From the Depression Years

Hymie Kaplan: Portrait of an Old Activist

by Steve Ellner

Harrassment, an intolerable housing shortage and insufficient welfare payments are current problems faced by poor people in New Haven, many of whom are black and Puerto Rican. Forty years ago the same problems were faced by the city's poor. In those days poverty completely transcended ethnic and racial lines. Blacks, Italians, Irish and Eastern Europeans all faced the same problems together.

During the 1930's, when the people of New Haven fought hard to alleviate the conditions of that Depression decade, Hymie Kaplan was an activist involved in many of these struggles.

During the second decade of the century, he helped organize textile workers in Massachusetts, and his activities bore fruit with the famous militant Lawrence textile strike of 1919. A year later he was rounded up along with hundreds of other militants in the Palmer raids, and placed incommunicado in Boston Harbor's Deer Island Prison. I recently interviewed Hymie, who came from Russia in 1906 at the age of 13. Now retired, he ran a famous market on Legion Avenue for many years.

Many Cultures

A distinguishing characteristic of Kaplan's organizing activity was that it ran across ethnic lines. The majority of the textile workers at Lawrence were Italians, who spoke little English, while others were Polish. Several years earlier, Kaplan had joined the Jewish Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). Like black, Puerto Rican and Mexican-American groups of today, the IWW had the most success organizing their people along ethnic lines.

Kaplan moved to New Haven in 1927 where he engaged in political work with black people, most of whom lived on Dixwell Avenue. Along with one of the mothers of the Scottsboro boys, he walked up and down Dixwell Avenue in an attempt to raise money for the trial. The Scottsboro trial involved nine black young men who were framed on a charge of raping two white girls in Alabama. The boy's mother spoke at the Church of the Seventh Day Adventists on Dickermen Street. Along with Reverend Clark, she praised "white men like Hymie Kaplan for helping free our boys." After performing this task, Kaplan became a welcome guest in the houses of black people.

Kaplan often used the tactic of marching a group of people to city hall, for a redress of grievances. Once he organized a march of black railroad workers from Montowese to the North Haven town hall. These workers had been shipped up from the South by the railroad company who refused to support them once the railroad was completed. The blacks were starving and living in boxes without windows or toilets when Kaplan visited them and got them to participate in the march. "People of the town did not know what to make of all those black people with one white man," Kaplan now recollects with a smile.

The First Selectman of the town cursed the group saying, "Now what the hell am I going to do with all these people." But Hymie Kaplan insisted that the group stay there until the town decided to do something about their problem. The next day the city sent a truck filled with food and clothing to the Montowese site.

In those days, Kaplan lived at 252 Cedar Street. Hill residents, then mostly Italian, Irish and Eastern European, faced the problem of mass evictions. The Sheriff's office would dispatch several deputies at the request of the landlords, to empty their houses. The sidewalks of Congress Avenue and side streets were often filled with discarded furniture. Kaplan, along with others, made a practice of taking the furniture from the streets and putting them back into the houses.

From Eviction Fighting to Jail

As a result of his fight against evictions, Kaplan had to go to jail, which, as today, was located on Whalley Avenue. After he

SEE HYMIE KAPLAN, page 14.

Board of Aldermen

Tax Rise Ok'd for Coliseum

by Charles Scheiner

Despite political and ideological differences among the Aldermen they passed final approval on the Coliseum Authority's request for an additional $3.5 million at their monthly meeting on October 5. An hour of discussion, amendments and campaign speeches ended in a 27 to 1 vote in favor of the additional appropriation.

Democratic Alliance Aldermen, who had originally voiced strong opposition to the request for more Coliseum money, finally had to give in. The only other option, as expressed by supporters of the Coliseum, would be an unusable $19.5 million building. However, the D.A. Aldermen with the support of the Republicans imposed some limitation on the city's financial responsibility.

Two Mill Limit

After an amendment to limit the bonding for the Coliseum to 23 million, Joseph Bartlett (Dem.-Dwight) proposed an amendment which would allow the $3.5 million request to be approved only if it would cause less than a 1 mill increase in the property tax rate.

Minority Leader Alphonse Spadaro amended this to "less than 2 mills". Spadaro's motion to consider the amendment carried 15 to 13 with the D.A. and Republicans in favor and the regular Democrats opposed. Democrat Aaron Aronow (Dem. (Dixwell-Westville) was the only "regular" to support the amendment. The absence of two regular Democrats prevented a tie vote.

Other Priorities

In the debate on the two mill limitation, Aldermen James Jones (D.A.-Brookside-West Hills) wondered if the money should not have been spent on the schools. He said that there was no reliable projection of the cost of the Coliseum and that the limitation was therefore necessary. Bill Jones (D.A.-Dixwell) added that if the Coliseum Authority ran out of money it wouldcomeback to the Board with another request anyway.

The position of the regular Democrats was summarized by Alderman Rossomondo (Morris Cove) who argued that the Coliseum Authority could not function with such financial restrictions.

After a recess, the vote was taken on the 2 mill limitation, and it was passed.

Debate then commenced on the approval of the $3.5 million request amended by the 2 mill tax limitation. Five of the seven Republican Aldermen spoke, blaming the needed increase of funds on deception by the Lee and Guida administrations. Each one said that he would approve the request reluctantly, as so much money had already been spent on the project. Spadaro concluded: "I will fight for my consitutents' priorities and God help this administration if they try to tell me that there are no funds."

Several regular Democrats argued for the approval of the report, calling the Coliseum "a great thing for the City of New Haven" (Segal) and answering the Republican charges by saying that "The campaign has started early" (DeLisle–D-Annex).

Alderman Fred Wilson (Dem. A.-Newhallville) spoke against the failure to employ minority group people in the Coliseum construction project. Bill Jones concurred adding that he would "never again overlook the omission of blacks on such agencies as the Coliseum Authority." Although blacks make up 30% of the city's population, Jones argued, only 5% of the members of the city's boards and commissions are black.

When the vote finally came, it was approved 27 to 1 with Wilson the only dissenting vote.

Virginia Blaisdell

Hymie Kaplan

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Saints and Simpletons

Reviews

by Liz Henderson

A double bill of **Gimpel the Fool**, Isaac Bashevis Singer's melancholy tale of a Russian Jewish simpleton, and **Saint Julian the Hospitaler**, Gustave Flaubert's version of a Catholic saint's life, opens the season at the Yale Repertory Theatre, Chapel and York Street. An odd combination? Only at first sight.

The life stories of both Gimpel and Julian are examples of human saintliness. The two tales are so similar in outline that the difference between the two men are made very striking.

Gimpel the Fool is a poor gullible Jew who lives in the little town of Frampol, sometime before the Russian Revolution. He believes everything everyone tells him and the whole town amuses itself by pulling Gimpel's leg.

Only when Gimpel discovers that his wife's six children are not by him is he tempted to take revenge on the village which has shamed him. But, instead, he sets out as a wanderer looking forward to death, where at last he will find relief from the world of tormentors.

The Yale players perform the roles of the villagers with such show-biz gusto that they make Frampol seem a repulsive place. The play presents a rather stereotyped **Fiddler on the Roof** version of Eastern European Jews. Why some characters speak with accents and others don't is a mystery to me.

Alvin Epstein is very good in the role of Gimpel. He is simple-minded and trusting without playing the idiot. His pantomine of breadmaking is a masterpiece of acting craft. Unfortunately, the songs he is given to sing are not at all catchy, to say the least. The lyrics rhyme sadly - "about-out," "are-far," "die-try." Also, if Barbara Damashek the songwriter couldn't invent Jewish melodies, why didn't she borrow some?

Julian the Leper Lover

Where Gimpel is always gentle, Julian is a man of violence. Born to a double fate of bloody conqueror and saint, Julian's life is a series of extreme actions. Actor David Ackroyd's choppy way of moving serves him well in this role. Julian's youth is spent in an orgy of killing, first animals, then men, and finally his own parents. Like Gimpel, a crisis leads him to become a wanderer.

Julian does every kind of penance. In the end, he gives himself completely to the service of another human being. He warms a repulsive leper with his body and, in an ecstasy of charity, ascends to heaven.

Flaubert drew the inspiration for the story of Julian from a medieval stained-glass window. Like a chronicler monk, he wrote about soothsaying gypsies and buck deer that speak as though they were real. The Yale production gives the proper effect, not of realism, but rather of the pictorial beauty of a medieval tapestry, and the emotional intensity of a miracle play.

"Story Theatre" the technique used for this show, was developed by Paul Sills and director Larry Arrick so that any literary work could be adapted for the stage. It frees the actors from the usual roleplaying - they change into animals and objects, they sing, dance, and narrate. The adaptions of **Gimpel the Fool** and **Saint Julian** by Larry Arrick and Kenneth Cavander are scrupulously faithful to the original stories. Cavander and Arrick never intrude.

This program is a great improvement over last year's edition of Story Theatre, **Metamorphoses**, in which poor Ovid was made to serve as a fig-leaf of respectability for what was really an upper-middle-brow burlesque show. The choice of the stories of Gimpel and Julian shows unexpected sensitivity.

And yet the very neatness of this combination of fool and saint opens questions in my mind. Gimpel and Julian represent two traditional ways of being. But what do they mean to us now? Both stories are about religious men, yet the production is not religious. We are shown the lives of two saints as if they were art objects. The only one who dares to make moral judgements in this Story Theatre is Gimpel - and they call him a fool.

Michael Shane

Alvin Epstein is Gimpel in the Yale Repertory Theatre production.

Morality & Absurdity

by Harry Henderson

CATCH–22 Directed by Mike Nichols. From the novel by Joseph Heller, Screenplay by Buck Henry. Starring Alan Arkin, Orson Welles, Jon Voight, Anthony Perkins, Richard Benjamin, et al.

"What would they do to me," Yossarian asked in confidential tones, "if I refused to fly them?"

"We'd probably shoot you," ex-PFC Wintergreen replied.

"We?" *Yossarian cried in surprise."What do you mean, we? Since when are you on their side?"*

"If you're going to be shot, whose side to you expect me to be on?" ex-PFC Wintergreen retorted.

Yossarian winced. Colonel Cathcart had raised him again.

The current theory is that it is the director who makes the film, that it is his vision which controls the actors, scenario, cameramen and editing–that, in effect, the director is the author of a film. Director Mike Nichols brought **Catch-22** to the screen under a special kind of obligation to match the book which millions of Americans had seen in their mind's-eye when they read Joseph Heller's 1961 novel.

Immorality of War

Catch-22 was one of the key books of the sixties, combining a view of social reality as a complex of murderous and absurd systems with a basically traditional sense of the immorality of war and other forms of organized destruction. The film does very well by the sense of absurdity, from the early shots of a bomber squadron, looking unbelievably toylike and vulnerable, more like bumblebees than machines of death, to the last sweeping shot (**Bridge on the River Kwai**?) of Alan Arkin as Yossarian paddling a rubber raft into the surf to the strains of a stirring march.

Nichols' technique duplicates that of Heller's book. The audience is fed a constantly raised dosage of absurdity, increasing their tolerance for improbability until they will accept anything–even a squadron bombing its own air base as a business venture.

Then suddenly the illusion is stripped away in one night in Rome, to remind us that some things are still unacceptable. For this reviewer, this scene comes off as stagey and forced. By 1970 we don't really need calculated horror to convince us that war is no joke.

The absurdist says that life may really *be* absurd. Heller is a moralist and balances the inanity of war and the Army Air Force against a very definite set of moral values. In doing so, he creates a memorable rogue's gallery of contemporary types: Col. Cathcart and Col. Korn as lethally logical organization men, Milo Minderbinder as free enterprise run stone crazy, and, especially, the bland hypocrisy of Aarfy.

The acting by the star-packed cast is properly larger-than-life, and in some cases–I think especially of Anthony Perkins as the Chaplain–it manages to be broad without being hammy. The real triumph of the film as a moral statement is not in its hokey night of horror but in Alan Arkin's Yossarian, who in the midst of the deadly absurdity of the military stands as one man drawn to human scale.

Yale Workers...

Continued from page 1

A spokeswoman for YNFAC said, "Yale has made a serious error in disregarding the union's request. While it was a real step forward that the Yale Administration discussed grievances with the union, Mr. Embersits does not make the real decisions at Yale. Those decisions are made by the Yale Corporation where the employees should be heard."

YNFAC made repeated attempts to get an appointment to meet with the Yale Corporation. On Thursday, October 8, YNFAC was told that they could not meet with the Corporation but that they could channel their "complaint" through the Personnel Director's office. YNFAC decided, however, that it was necessary to present the demands directly to the Corporation because Administration sources indicated that decision-making power lies within the sphere of the Yale Corporation *only*. Financial guidelines for the year were to be set at the October 9 meeting.

YNFAC is still in the midst of an organizing drive at Yale. Pressure from YNFAC has already pushed Yale into several concessions to employees like twice monthly pay checks, and reduced parking fees. Embersits, in this first direct meeting of the Yale Administration with YNFAC, was forced to deal with issues like severance pay, unemployment compensation, and speed-up.

Hymie Kaplan...

Continued from page 13

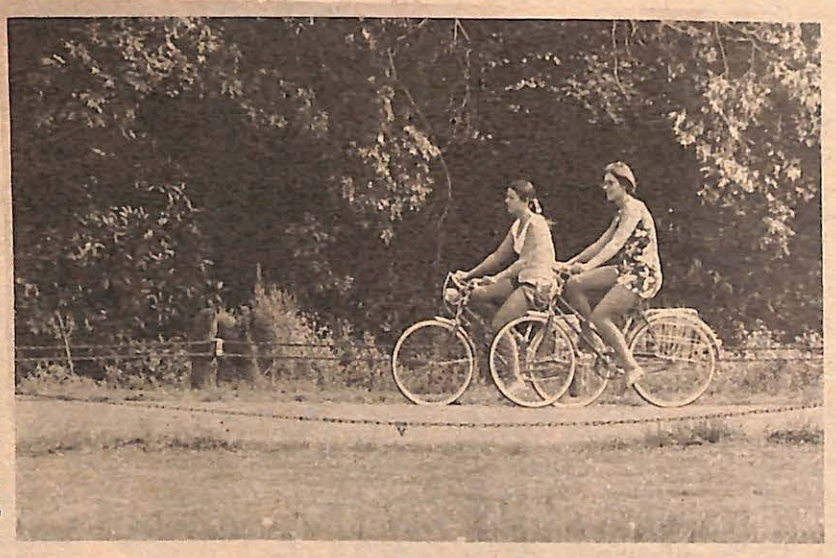
was released, he heard that the "heat was on," and decided to leave New Haven for a while. Mass round-ups of militants is not an uncommon thing in U.S. history.

Kaplan was also arrested when he read the Declaration of Independence in front of a black family's house during a welfare demonstration. However, that jail sentence was commuted by Judge Philip Troup, after he rode Hymie "around New Haven for several hours in his car lecturing him on his wrongdoings." This judge was the son of the founder of the Journal-Courier.

Hymie Kaplan's legal problems did not end with the Palmer raids or the jail entences of the 1930's. He was prosecuted under the Alien Act which provided for the deportation of foreign born who were members of a "subversive organization." Over 20 years prior to the prosecution, Kaplan had been a member of the Communist Party for a four-year period. During the 1950's Kaplan's supporters formed a Kaplan Defense Committee which sponsored several rallies demanding that all charges against him be dropped.

One of Kaplan's main concerns today is the Title II of the Internal Securities *Act, sometimes known as the McCarren Act.* The bill was a product of the heinous "McCarthy period" of the early 1950's, and passed over President Truman's veto. It calls for the establishment of detention camps–read concentration camps–to be used in cases of "national emergency."

Kaplan could be speaking of himself when he writes about the strong opposition to the bill on the part of Japanese-Americans: "Speaking out of bitter experience (the roundup and detention of Americans of Japanese descent during World War II), they are determined that no other group of Americans will ever be subject to detentions solely on the grounds of suspected loyalty."



Virginia Blaisdell

Last Year for Bicycling?

Bicyclers enjoy Autum weather riding through Edgewood Park. If the Rowing Course is built through the Park next year, bike fans will have to plan their routes more carefully!

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Policia Es Criminal

Incluso el jefe de Policia de New Haven, James Ahern, conocido por su habilidad, no puede enganar a toda la gente todo el tiempo. El departamento de policia se ha encontrado en una serie de mentiras y contradicciones, comienzando con el asesinato de Frank Hawley el 31 de enero, 1970. S

Hawley era un agente secreto operando en una tienda en Congress Ave. **Tomaba apuestas, vendia heroina y compraba cosas robadas. El caso Hawley muestra que la policia no intenta combatir el crimen organizado.**

Hawley fue muerto durante una discusion sobre el cobro de dinero ganado en una loteria. Hawley rehuso pagar el dinero que debian Fred Smith y le disparo, fallando el tiro. Smith, temiendo ser muerto, contesto el fuego y mato a Hawley.

Immediatamente despues del asesinato, el jefe Ahern trato de hacer de Hawley un 'heroe.' Dijo en una conferencia de prensa: 'Siempre es triste cuando un policia muere en el complimiento de su deber con la comunidad y sus ideas.'

Los residentes del Hill con buena razon dudan los comentarios de Ahern sobre 'el deber de Hawley con su comunidad.' Durante el periodo en que opero en Congress Ave., Hawley fue interrogado por molestar a una muchacha de 15 anos. Ademas, la tienda de Hawley funcionaba *como almacen de cosas robados, expendio de Heroina y lugar de apuestas. Un* observador calcula que el dinero tomado en apuestas exceda el dinero del *Welfare. Es mas* facil robar si existe un mercado *para cosas robadas? es* mas probable tomar heroina si la venden en la esquina. Asi, *policias que pretenden ser criminales*, no resuelven el problema del crimen, *sino* lo empeoran.

Todo esto provoia ciertas preguntas: Los fines de la *policia justifican* los medios que usan? Este caso en particular muestra prejuicio contra el ghetto, en favor del crimen organizado? Y finalmente, **tanto la Mafia como la ley comparten el mismo interes en mantener a negros y portorriquenos apaciguados con heroina?**

Leyes no Ayudan a Obreros

La extension de la compensacion por desempleo, de 26 a 39 semanas probablemente no ayudara a la mayoria de los trabajadores hispanos. Esto es porque la gente que es despedida primero en una recesion o depresion es la que no es elegible para pagos por desempleo.

Las estadisticas de desempleo del estado, seguin Art Johnson, el Comisionado de Relaciones Humanas de Hartford, 'no reportan verazmente la crisis economica en comunidades negras y portorriquenas.'

El estado no tiene datos sobre cuantos desempleados son negros y portorriquenos. En estadisticas federales, desempleo en estos grupos el el doble que la cifra nacional.

Para conocer mas el problema, Johnson pidio a los legisladores que visiten los sitios de trabajo. Los negros y portorriquenos 'estan siendo remplazados por blancos,' dijo Johnson.

Lords Dirigen Marcha en N.Y.

Gritos de 'Que viva Puerto Rico Libre seoian en las calles cerca de Harlem, East Harlem, y South Bronx. Gentes en sus ventanas, punos levantados, gritaban 'Right on!' y muchos se unieron a los hermanos y hermanas portorriquenos que terminaban una conferencia de 2 dias celebrando 'El Grito de Lares.'

Cuento de Planes de U.I.

United Illuminating, la compania electrica de New Haven, tiene proyectada una estacion nueva de electricidad. Para conectar su fabrica actual con la nueva estacion, United Illuminating, propone construir unas lineas de electricidad sobretierra que pasaran por encima de Fair Haven y East Haven.

Hace varios meses, la Junta de Aldermen y los residentes de New Haven, rechazaron el plano de United Illuminating—estipulando que las lineas no podian pasar encima de las comunidades. Aunque la gente de la ciudad dijo que no, la compania fue al estado para conseguir el permiso para construir las lineas sobretierra. Un abogado, representante del pueblo de Fair Haven forzo la Comision de Utilidades Publicas a llevar a cabo unas vistas publicas aqui en New Haven.

En el mes pasado, la vista publica siempre se llevo a cabo, con el proposito de oir las quejas de la comunidad y las contestaciones de United Illuminating sobre este proyecto. Antes de la vista, United Illuminating gasto veinte mil dolares (sequn ellos) en propaganda, declarando que no podian enterrar las lineas sin gastos exhuberantes que tendrian repercusiones en los impuestos. Por la television, por los periodicos, y por cartas a sus clientes, United Illuminating esperaba justificar su posicion.

Aunque la Comision se reunio durante las horas del dia, cuando la mayoria de la gente trabaja, asistieron muchas personas—y la vista duro tres dias. Durante los tres dias, hablaron residentes de la comunidad de Fair Haven y East Haven, otros simpatizantes, varios arquitectos, y oficiales de la ciudad. Todos enumeraron los danos que habri si el estado deja a United Illuminating hacer como quisiera. Todos insistieron que United Illuminating deberia enterrar las lineas, tanto por razones esteticas como por razones economicas por el desarollo de la region. Actualmente, con las esperanzas de prevenir mas destruccion a nuestra tierra, es inexcusable si United Illuminating procede con sus planos por lineas de electricidad sobretierra.

Al responder a las acusaciones, United Illuminating mostro que a el le importa poco el bienestar del pueblo. Por ejemplo, los reclamos que al enterrar las lineas se necesitaria un aumento fantastico no parecian justificados. Al tratar de apoyar los reclamos, le toco a United Illuminating revelar que tiene proyectados otras doce lineas sobretierra durante los proximos diez anos en New Haven. Uno se da cuenta de que apenas comienza la lucha. Este es otro ejemplo de lo que la gente tiene que combatir, cuando esta determinada a no dejarse enganar mas por las companias explotadoras. (*Vea articulo y mapa, pagina* P11).

Como Es la Carcel Aqui?

El siguiente es parte de un articulo escrito por uno de los 14 lideres del sindicato de maestros de New Haven arrestados durante la reciente huelga. Los maestros que estuvieron en la carcel se impresionaron con las condiciones subhumanas que existen ahi. Por supuesto, negros y portorriquenos que son la mayoria de los presos, saben lo que son estes carceles. Lo importante en vista de las huelgas en prisiones de Nueva York y en California, el levantamiento de La Soledad (de presos hispanos) este verano. Los presos se dan mayor cuenta de que son victimas de racismo, opresion e injusticia sistematica.

Como miembro del sindicato de maestros tuve oportunidad de ver personalmente las miserables condiciones de la carcel en Whalley Ave. Todos los presos entran por una puerta en el sotano que lleva a una gran jaula.

La Jaula tiene bancas en 2 de las paredes y un escusado en el rincon. El escusado esta sucio y rodeado de insectos.

Primero algunos tratamos de llamar por telefono. Antes de dejar el juzgado, el juez y el sheriff nos aseguraron que podriamos usar el telefono. Sin embargo no se nos permitio. Todo contacto con gente fuera esta cortado.

Habia 3 escusados y 4 lavabos en toda la prision. Apestaba horrible.

En conversaciones con los prisioneros, ellos sentian que eran criminales y eso merecian. Pero no es la funcion de un Centro Correccional el convencer a los presos que son criminales. Creo que el objeto es rehabilitacion.

Como grupo y como individuos, los 14 maestros prometieron a los presos actuar, una vez liberados, para eliminar las presentes condiciones de la carcel.

On The Job

Teacher or Babysitter?

by Pat Thornburg

When I first told a friend of mine I had decided to go into teaching, she replied, "You'll never last!"

"Why?" I asked. "I love kids."

"Yes," she answered, "but education doesn't. All the administration cares about are full bulletin boards, a clean classroom, and most important, a quiet class."

"Not only that," she continued, "but any course you take to prepare you for teaching is so filled with confusions, contradictions and blahness that you can get just as much information from the *Times'* educational book reviews."

Surprised but undaunted, I took a test, along with 399 others, to "qualify" for the Intensive Program for College Graduates offered during the summer at Southern Connecticut State College. This course readies the student for September teaching job vacancies.

The two courses were an eight-week art course and a course designed to teach the teacher "how to" teach reading, math, science and social studies. The courses were exceptionally ineffective because they had to cover kindergarten to eighth grade, and, since no one had been hired to teach, none of us could gear our interest to one particular grade.

By summer's end, a little over half the class had been offered jobs. Before I was hired I asked my principal-to-be what his educational philosophy was. (After all, last year he was named Connecticut Teacher of the Year.) He replied in one word: "Control."

Kids Called "Savages"

At our first faculty meeting, one of the older teachers told me children were "savages" today. They had no breeding. *They didn't know the meaning of rules and regulations. And there was one "Nigro" boy in her class who had one of those "quare" haircuts, "what do you call them?"*

After the meeting, I tried to find out what books I would be using, but the other first grade teacher had left and no one, including the principal, knew where the books were kept. I was shown to my classroom and admonished to get my bulletin boards up fast because school opened in two days. My room was totally empty. No books, papers, supplies, alphabet, or numbers. Nothing. I felt so alone.

By the first school day, my bulletin boards were up and the kids came. I had two emotionally-disturbed boys, a mentally retarded girl, and three foreign-speaking kids, including one whose total English vocabulary consisted of "Sure, teacher," and "Me too?".

"Nobody Knows"

Having received no instructions by the first day, I was desperate. I asked around during my lunch break (which was only twenty minutes long because I had yard duty) what the hell was I supposed to be teaching them and how much and how long? I received replies such as, "Nobody knows."; "You'll work it out."; "Play it by ear."; "Give them seat work to keep them quiet."

Finally, I called Southern Connecticut State College. I was told that, although they assign a supervisor to all new teachers, they did not know who mine was, but that she would contact me soon. I hesitated to approach my principal,but when I did he told me to ask someone else as he had taught only sixth and seventh grades *See TEACHER Page 12*

Events

Oct. 15, Thurs.: "Race, Repression, and the Panthers" mass meeting. Sponsored by Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers. Benjamin Spock, Pete Seeger, David Dellinger, Angie Dickerson, Frances Carter, Fredrick Douglass Kirkpatrick, Haywood Burns, others. Hillhouse High School, 8 p.m. Donation $1.50.

Oct. 15, Thurs.: "Dandelion Wine," folk and blues. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street. Evening.

Oct. 15, 22, Thurs.: Women and Our Bodies Course. Sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation. Sexuality-Social Relationships; Life Styles and pertinent feelings, homosexuality, celibacy, oppression. 53 Wall Street, 7:30 p.m. Call 624-9658.

Oct. 15, Thurs.: Stull Associates, architects chosen by United Newhallville Organization will meet with community to begin plans on new 5-8 school. Lincoln-Bassett School, 7:30 p.m.

Oct. 15, Thurs.: "A Day With Peter." Fall pre-school story hour for children ages 3 to 5. Children's room of the New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm Street. 2 p.m.

Oct. 16, Fri.: Mixer, IAG presents: James Cadwell Band-Films; Keystone Kops, W.C. *Fields, Charlie Chaplin. Southern Conn. State College, Gym.* 8:30 p.m. $1.50 at door.

Oct. 16, Fri.: "Kon-Tiki" for children 9 and older, Children's room of the New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm Street. 4 p.m.

Oct.16-17,Fri.-Sat.: Venceremos Brigade's first public showing of "Companeros y Companeras: What Cuban Workers think of the Revolution." Free School, 211 Park Street. 7,9pm. $1.50. 865-2814.

Oct. 16, 23, 30, Fri.: Silent Films. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street, 8:30 p.m.

Oct. 17, Sat.: Volunteer Training Program starts for NARCO. 216-224 Congress Avenue, 6:30 p.m.

Oct. 18, Sun.: Panel: "The Gay Revolution," Grecian Urn, 323 Temple Street 8 p.m

Oct. 18, 25, Sun.: New Haven Women's Liberation meetings. 148 Orange St. 7:30 p.m.

Oct. 20, Tues.: Public debate and discussion of urban issues between U.S. Senate candidates Joseph Duffey and Lowell Weicker. Sponsors: New Haven's eight neighborhood corporations and the Winchester Group Public Affairs Council of Olin corporation. Hillhouse High School Auditorium, 480 Sherman Pkwy, 7:45pm

Oct. 20, Tues.: Environmental Offensive Seminar Series. Harris Stone, "History and Expansion of New Haven." Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street, 8 p.m.

Oct. 20, 27, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7 p.m.

Oct. 21, Wed.: Hill Health Center, monthly board meeting, open to council members and Hill neighborhood residents. 7:30 p.m. Call 772-1655.

Oct. 21, Wed.: Political rap session, Clifton De Berry, New York Socialist Workers Party candidate for governor will lead session. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street, evening.

Oct. 21, 28, Wed.: Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) informational meetings for all non-faculty employees. 425 College Street 5:15 p.m.

Oct. 21, 28, Wed.: Environmental Offensive dinners and discussions. Call 787-5049 Tuesdays for information.

Oct. 21, 28, Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers open meetings. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College Street 8 p.m.

Oct. 22, Thurs.: Ed Askew, folk music, Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street. Evening.

Oct. 22, 29, Thurs.: Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) informational meetings for all non-faculty employees, 425 College Street 7:30 p.m.

Oct. 24, Sat.: "An Evening With Your Mind." featuring the Last Poets and the Hank Bolden Quartet. 8 p.m. Woolsey Hall, benefit Narco. $3 in advance (call 777-7387 or 756-3608) or $3.50 at the door.

Oct. 27, Tues.: Environmental Offensive Seminar Series. David Dickson, "Urban Redevelopment and Transportation." Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street, 8 p.m.

Oct. 28, Wed.: Political Rap Session, Rick Wolff speaking. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street. Evening.

Oct. 29, Thurs.: Women and Our Bodies Course sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation. Physiology and Birth Control; how pills prevent pregnancy, the effect of hormones on our systems; the responsibility of birth control. 53 Wall St. 7:30 p.m.

Oct. 31, Sat.: Halloween Festival, *N. H. Women's Liberation Rock Band*, Everyone Welcome. $1.50 admission. Enourmous Room. 211 Park St. 9:00 p.m.

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Annex: Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggetts, Campbell-Center; Rivloi Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; West End Market, Wagner Pl-Elm St., Campbell Drug, West Shore Parkade.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, corner Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy.

State-Orange: Campion's Market, Foster-Willow; Standard Food Market, 852 State St.; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Lake Place; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Edgewood-Dwight; Howe Food Basket, corner Edgewood; Brand X, Chapel-Day; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, corner Greenwood; Our Food; Chapel-Howe; Renaissance, 45 Whalley.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Joe & Jessie's No. 2, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop.